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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 20, 1847.

SKETCHES AND ESSAYS.

For the National Era.

THE WIFE'S MISTAKE.

A SEQUEL TO "THE BETTER WAY."

BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH.

[CONCLUDED.]

When the departure of their guests had left the Dunns alone—

"I am grieved and astonished, Catherine," said Captain Dunn, "that you should have treated your uncle so disrespectfully and cruelly."

"I am grieved, but *not astonished*, Captain Dunn, that you have so far forgotten what was due to yourself and me, as to have invited that woman here. A man whose faculties are always obscured by the fumes of wine cannot astonish me by *any* act of absurdity or wickedness."

"What do you mean by *that*, madam?"

"I mean, sir, that you are never sober, and therefore cannot be considered a responsible human being."

"Catherine!"

"Don't you understand me *yet*? You are more stupid than I supposed even. In common parlance, then, you are always *drunk*—and generally, by consequence, a *fool*."

"This is not to be endured!" exclaimed Captain Dunn, rising hastily, and pacing the floor with rapid strides; then pausing before his wife, he said, severely—

"You presume, Catherine, upon your sex and your feebleness; but have a care; where weakness and womanhood do not imply delicacy and gentleness, they lose their claim upon our forbearance."

"*Do you threaten me, sir,*" whispered Catherine, in a low, smooth, contemptuous tone of irony. "But of course, why need I be surprised. A man who can connive at the marriage of his cast-off mistress with an honored relative, and then insult his wife by inviting the abandoned creature to his house, is capable of any act of meanness."

Exasperated to phrenzy by the false and monstrous charges contained in this speech, delirious with anger, Captain Dunn raised his hand, and a blow rang sharply upon the cheek of Catherine; and, seizing his hat, he rushed madly from the room and the house—(between ourselves, dear reader, "Lem Dunn" couldn't stand it any longer—so he boxed Kate's ears, and cleared out.)

A few minutes after, Mrs. Dunn's maid found her in strong hysterics, and in that condition she was conveyed to bed.

"What in Heaven's name *is* all this dreadful business, Captain?" inquired Uncle Harry, as he entered a private parlor in the —— Hotel, occupied temporarily by Captain Dunn.

"I have disgraced myself—that is the amount of it," replied Captain Dunn, bitterly.

"Been drinking?"

"No, no; at least, not much."

"Been forging?"

"Worse, far worse."

"Not st-st-stealing?"

"I have acted the part of a poltroon."

"*Not* received an insult, or a blow, without knocking the dealer of it down—*not that*?"

"Worse, far worse than that; I have struck my wife."

"Hallelujah! glad on't—better late than never. Hope you gave her a good sound drubbing while you were at it. She's wanted it a long time, the huzzy; she'll treat you all the better, now she's got it, 'specially if she has any fear of the discipline being repeated. Never you mind—*I'm* her uncle, and her natural guardian; and *I* approve of it—*I* uphold you in it," quoth Uncle Harry, his thoughts reverting to Kate's treatment of himself the day previous. "Mind, *I* give you leave, and *I'm* her uncle."

"Pray, do not talk so upon this subject, sir. Believe me, I am sunk very low in my own opinion I have long dreaded this. I would to Heaven my patience had held out a few days longer, until my ship sailed. Then this rupture might have been delayed, or might never have occurred. Great God! that I, that *I*, should have raised my hand against a weak, defenceless woman!"

"Well, what of it? I don't see why weak, defenceless women are not to be punished when they deserve it, as well as weak, defenceless children," exclaimed the old monster. "Would you feel any great compunction for having chastised a weak, defenceless child, if he deserved it?"

"Your opinions are extremely revolting, Mr. Gleason; but I sent for you to request your good offices with Kate. She refuses to see me, and returns unopened all my notes. I wish you to see her, implore her forgiveness for me, and bring me her answers. Will you do this?"

"No, I sha'n't; for that would neutralize the good effect of the drubbing."

"Then I must see Mrs. Leslie immediately. Will you excuse me?"

"Yes, and accompany you."

The two gentlemen then left the house, and took their way to Leslie's together.

The earnest efforts of the Leslies failed, however, to bring about a reconciliation between the parties. Catherine remained in her own room, outraged and indignant; and Captain Dunn at his hotel, busily preparing for his voyage.

The last day of Captain Dunn's stay arrived. His ship was to sail the next morning. He had made a last ineffectual effort to see his wife. She delighted to afflict him to the last *safe* moment, yet designed to have a full reconciliation before his departure. "Yes," said she, "to-morrow morning I will see him, and forgive him. It will not do to let him go away in despair; for during three years' absence, he may cease to love me—and now this evening to shine the most resplendent star in the constellation of beauty to be assembled at Madame Le Normand's ball. It is very fortunate, by the by, that this shocking affair has not got wind yet."

That night, Mrs. Dunn, superbly attired, seemingly in high beauty and spirits, entered the magnificent saloon of Madame Le Normand.

That night, at the same hour, Captain Dunn took his melancholy way towards his now desolated home. Before leaving his native shores, he wished to look again upon the face of his infant son. The whole front of the house looked dark as he approached it Entering and groping his way through the gloom, along the dark passage and up the stairs, he reached the nursery door, and entered the room. A small lamp was sitting on the hearth; its feeble rays revealed a scene that sent all the blood from the father's cheek. Straight up in the bed sat the infant, in an attitude fixed and immovable as marble—his cheek blanched, his eyes wide open in a frightful stare—his lips apart with horror, while his gaze was fixed in deadly terror upon a dressed-up bugaboo at the foot of the bed. In an instant, seizing the bundle of sticks and rags that composed this figure, Captain Dunn threw it out of the window, and turned to his boy. The removal of the figure seemed to have dissolved the icy chain that bound the boy; for he now fell back in the bed, in violent convulsions. Seizing the bell rope, Captain Dunn now rang a peal that presently brought every remaining servant in the house to his presence.

"Thomas," said he to the first one that appeared, "run immediately for Doctor Wise." "William," said he to the other man, "where is Mrs. Dunn?"

"At Madame Le Normand's ball, sir."

"And her nurse?"

"Gone out to a tea-drinking, sir."

"And the housemaid and cook? Gone, too, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir."

"You may leave the room. Stay, call me a carriage."

"Yes, sir."

Captain Dunn now turned to his son, whose spasms were over, and, having placed him in a comfortable position, awaited the arrival of the physician.

At length, the Doctor entered, and, having looked at the child, ordered a warm bath, wrote a prescription and sent it off.

"And now, Doctor, is there any chance of his recovery?" inquired Captain Dunn, after having given the Doctor a full account of the causes that led to the child's seizure.

"For his full recovery, very little—this will be likely to affect him through life."

Dunn groaned.

"Doctor, could he be removed with safety, by a steamboat journey, some ninety or a hundred miles up the river?"

"With perfect safety," said the Doctor.

"Then, sir, I will trouble you, if you please, to write at length your orders for his treatment on the journey, as I shall take him away to-night."

The physician, with a look of surprise, complied, and soon after took his leave.

Captain Dunn, raising the sleeping infant in his arms, threw a cloak around him, descended the stairs, entered the carriage, which had been standing some time before the door, and was driven towards the steamboat wharf.

At the same moment of time, Catherine Dunn, radiant with beauty and gayety, was led, smiling, to her place at the head of the cotillion forming in Madame Le Normand's saloon.

Day was dawning when Mrs. Captain Dunn drove up to her own door, and, wearied out with the night's dissipation, would have immediately sought her pillow, when her maid placed a note in her hand. She took it listlessly, and ran her eyes over its contents. They were as follows:

"Farewell, Catherine; farewell, infatuated woman, undutеous wife! neglectful mother! I leave you to the retribution that I pray may overtake you—that I pray may overtake you, in the hope that it may bring you to repentance, happily to reformation. I take your child where he may find, what he has never yet possessed, a mother's care and love—our child, whom your neglect has possibly made an idiot for life."

Frightful was the picture of passion presented by the wretched Catherine! Tearing the paper to atoms, she threw the fragments upon the floor, and would have ground them to powder with her heel. Her bosom heaved with fierce convulsions—her eyes scintillated—then, pressing her hands suddenly to her mouth, she sank upon a chair, and thence upon the floor, a stream of dark blood trickling from her lips. Her maid in great alarm raised and placed her upon the bed; then, summoning her fellow servants, sent off for Mrs. Leslie and the physician. Both soon appeared. Mrs. Dunn had broken a blood vessel, and the long-continued hemorrhage left her in a state of utter prostration, with her life in imminent danger.

On the afternoon of that day, as Catherine lay prostrate, placid, snowy, "like a broken lily on its icy bed," her ear, rendered supernaturally acute by her condition, heard the physician's whispered injunction to her attendants—

"She must be kept perfectly quiet; complete rest is absolutely necessary. She must not be permitted to raise a hand, scarcely to lift an eye-lid, or hear a sound. Even with the best precaution, a second hemorrhage will be very apt to ensue. Her life hangs upon a cobweb shred."

"And is Death hovering so near," thought Catherine; and in an instant, as though invoked by the powerful magicians, Conscience and Fear, the errors of her past life arose before her. Catherine, like most young people in high health, had never contemplated the possibility of death approaching herself, except at the close of a long, long life, at a remote, out of sight distance. Late at night, Mrs. Leslie, who had never left Catherine's side since her attack, was stealing from the room. The quick senses of the invalid detected her.

"Oh! do not leave me, dearest Mary, to die alone here, with the servants."

"Dearest Catherine, I must go home a few moments, to attend to some little family matters. I will return very soon."

"Ah! go, go; I must not detain you from your family. I have no claim upon you, nor upon any human being *now*. There was one upon whose love I had *every* claim. He would have worn out his life in watching by my side—but him I have outraged, him I have alienated"——

"Oh! Catherine! Catherine! *do* be quiet, love; I will stay with you; but you must be perfectly quiet."

The injunction came too late. The hemorrhage broke out again, and the patient was brought immediately to the very verge of the grave.

At early dawn, at the same hour of Catherine's attack, a steamboat stopped for a few moments, to land a passenger, near the beautiful town of C., on the west bank of the Hudson. Captain Dunn, leaving the boat with his boy in his arms, took his way towards a white cottage, nearly hidden amidst the trees, on the bank of the river. Passing quickly through the white painted gate, and up the neat gravel walk bordered with roses, he paused and rang the door bell. Early as was the hour, the inmates of the cottage were astir. He was met by a cleanly maid servant, who showed him into a neat parlor, and went to summon her mistress. An old lady, in the dress of the Friends, entered the room, and embraced the visiter, saying:

"Welcome, welcome, my dear son. How hast thou been these many days?"

"Indifferent, mother; indifferent! but," said he, uncovering the infant, "I have brought you my son; if you love me, dear madam, take charge of him during my absence."

"But thy wife, Lemuel? Where is she? How is she?" inquired the lady, as she received the child, and proceeded to disencumber him of his outer garments.

"I know not! I care not!"

"What meanest thou, my son?"

"Listen to me, dear mother; I have but an hour to spend with you—I must be on shipboard by noon to-day—so I must be brief with my explanations." Captain Dunn here gave a rapid account of the troubles of his married life. When he concluded, breakfast was placed upon the table, and the old lady arose to pour out the coffee, merely saying, by way of comment upon her son's story—

"Oh these young people! these young people! One would think, with health, and youth, and competence, they would feel happiness to be a duty; but with their pride and their passions, their petulance and haste, they cast away God's richest gifts with ingratitude, as things of nought."

Twenty-four hours from this time, Captain Dunn, bearing an aching heart in his bosom, had left the shores of his native country.

Two months succeeding this event, Catherine Dunn sat up in bed for the first time since her illness. Her thin and snowy face, with the blue tracing of the veins on her temples and forehead, the languid fall of the long eyelashes, the gentle drooping of the whole figure, gave to her beauty a delicate and spiritual air it had never possessed before, while the deprecating softness of her manner silently appealed to the sympathies of all around her.

An elderly woman, who had been her faithful nurse for many weeks past, and to whose skill and unwearied attention, under Providence, she owed her life, now entered the room.

"If you please, Rebecca, I will lie down now; I feel faint."

"Yes, dear," said the old woman, as she tenderly placed her patient in a recumbent posture, inquiring kindly if she "felt comfortable."

"Very comfortably," answered Catherine; then looking affectionately at her nurse, she said:

"How much I owe you, dear Rebecca—not only my life, but the knowledge of that truth that makes life of value."

"Thy gratitude is due to thy Creator, my child, and not to the feeble instrument he has been pleased to use. Thou wouldst not thank the cup, Catherine, for the coffee thou hast just taken."

"Ah, why will you not let me thank you, my dear friend—friend indeed, as well as Friend by profession? Think—when you came to me, I was as a shipwrecked mariner on an ocean rock—all, all lost—my life not worth a moment's purchase—or, if possibly spared, objectless and aimless. Rebecca! Rebecca! though my first, best gratitude is due to God, I must thank you too, I must love you too."

"I had an interest, dear child, in your recovery, and in your spiritual health," said the nurse, looking steadily at Catherine.

"Tell me your matron name," gazing earnestly in her face.

"I am thy husband's mother, Catherine."

The dreaded mother-in-law! The hated mother-in-law! Catherine looked in the sweet face of her nurse, and burst into tears.

"There, my child, drink this, and compose thyself," said the old lady, pouring out a glass of water. Then she continued: "Yes, Catherine, thou wilt think it strange that a woman of my sober class and age should be masquerading in this way; but it came to pass after this manner. Nearly two months ago, hearing that thou wert ill, I came down to visit thee. Finding thee in great need of a mother's care, I determined to remain with thee. As thy state was very precarious, and any surprise would have killed thee, I agreed with Mrs. Leslie not to make myself known, but to attend thee as thy nurse under my given name only. Thou knowest many of my sect are called only my their given names. Thence it came more natural."

"Ah! dearest madam! I will try to repay you with a daughter's love and duty; but the debt is stupendous. And now, dear madam, will you tell me about my boy. I guessed that my husband, that the Captain, had carried him to you."

"Thy infant is restored to health, Catherine; but, for the better salubrity of the air, I left him at home, in charge of a careful and trust-worthy woman, who has been my own personal attendant for *many* years."

"And my husband—was he very much embittered against me?"

"He left thee in high displeasure, Catherine."

"Ah! yes! it could not have been otherwise; and yet I loved him, mother. Wild and passionate as I have been, I loved them both—my husband and child. Yet I never dreamed how deeply until now, that they are gone from me."

"Thou shalt see thy boy soon, dear Catherine. When thou art able to travel, I propose to take thee to my country house on the Hudson. There, the pure air, the quiet scene, and the company of thy boy, will effect thy complete restoration to health."

"But will my husband ever forgive me?" sighed Catherine.

"He should not be obdurate, for he has something to forgive in himself. A little more firmness on his part would have saved you much misery, had that firmness been exercised in the first days of your marriage."

"It would have taken a great deal of firmness, though, mother; for in those days, although I loved the Captain, there was a perverse devil always prompting me to *try* him, to see how far I *might* go with impunity—a wish to drive him to extremity—and I never loved him better than when I saw him in a thorough rage. This must have been insanity; was it not, mother?"

"No, my dear; I think, as you said, it was Satan," said the placid Quaker. "And now I cannot allow you to talk a moment longer; there is a fever spot already on your cheek; so I shall draw the curtains, and leave you to repose, my child."

Three years from the time of the commencement of Catherine Dunn's acquaintance with her mother-in-law, on a winter's evening, the white cottage at C. was lit up brightly. In the cozy parlor the cloth was laid for tea. In a large arm chair, in one corner, sat an old lady, knitting. Upon an opposite lounge sat a young lady, employing herself with her needle, and in trying to keep awake an urchin of some five years old, who was hanging about her. But, ever and anon, she would start up and peer through the window-blinds or out of the door.

At last, going out upon the piazza, she remained some time, gazing down the moonlit river. Returning to the parlor, shivering with cold, she said:

"Do you not think the boat is very long, dear mother?"

"No, my dear; it is your impatience."

"But it is after seven, madam."

"Our clock may be fast, dear."

"Mamma, I'm *so* sleepy," said the child.

"Ah, Lem, *do* try to keep awake, that's a dear boy. See here, I'll draw you a horse on the slate. Don't you want to see papa?"

"I don't believe papa is coming to-night, and I don't want a horse."

"Hark, mother! I hear the steamboat paddle," said Catherine. "Listen!"—and the color rushed to her cheeks, and the light to her eyes, as she stood breathlessly waiting. Meantime, the steamboat puffed and blew and paddled past the town. There were no passengers for C. that night. Catherine sank down in her chair, the picture of disappointment and dejection.

"Thou must learn to bear these disappointments with more equanimity, Catherine. Thy husband will probably be up in the morning boat. We must rise very early to receive him; and, in order to do so, let us take tea and go to bed."

Catherine went to bed, and tried to sleep, for she wished very much to be in good looks to receive her husband; and Catherine knew that anxious vigils are bad cosmetics. Saying the multiplication table backwards, and counting a thousand slowly, equally failed in their usually soporific effect. At length, ere the dawn had peeped through the windows, the distant sound of the steamboat paddle struck upon her ear. Starting from her bed, and quickly throwing on her dressing gown, she went into the parlor. Finding old Mrs. Dunn and her waiting maid already up and dressed, and busy with their preparation for breakfast, Catherine hastened back, and, quickly performing her toilet, soon rejoined them, leading little Lemuel.

"Now, dear, you will not be disappointed—there is the bell—there are passengers for C. this morning," said the old lady.

Catherine flew to the door, and looked out; then, fluttering in again, she said quickly, while her color went and came—

"Yes, indeed, mother; he is hurrying up the —— Oh! After all, how will he receive me?"

"With love, my poor child; with joy; *do*—don't tremble so. Rachel, bring in the coffee." A step was heard upon the threshold—a hand upon the lock—and Mrs. Dunn and Catherine turned to greet—*Mr. Leslie.* The blank expression of disappointment upon the features of each of the ladies, was far from flattering to their visiter. But the anxious and sorrowful expression upon Leslie's countenance soon awoke other feelings.

"What is the matter? How is Mary?" exclaimed both ladies in a breath.

"Mary is well," said he, taking the hand of each anxious questioner; "but, my dear friends, summon all your fortitude, all your piety; I have come on a most painful errand; I am the messenger of the most afflicting news. Mrs. *Dunn*, your son—Catherine, your husband, has ceased to exist."

"Oh, God! support thy handmaid in this trial," groaned the old mother, sinking into her chair.

A spasm, for an instant, convulsed the frame of Catherine, but left her perfectly still—her face blanched to marble whiteness—her eyes fearfully dilated. Her calmness was frightful.

"Now, tell me all about it," said she, in a voice of supernatural steadiness, "for I have a presentiment, I have a presentiment"——

"Yes, Catherine, I will; for so I have been *charged*, so I have promised to do. You are aware that your husband was in the habit of indulging freely in the use of intoxicating liquors."

"I was the cause of it; I drove him to drink," said Catherine, in the same unaccountable tone.

"This habit increased upon him fearfully after he sailed; and while in port, at one of the West India islands, *he died* in a fever of intoxication."

"And he died without ever guessing how I loved him; he died without knowing my bitter repentance; he died without forgiving me! But who cares? who cares?" said she, as her eyes grew wildly bright, and she broke into a loud maniac laugh, and, springing up, threw herself—into a pair of arms that pressed her fondly, while a pleasant, manly voice exclaimed:

"Why, dearest Kate, you have been dreaming frightful dreams."

Kate raised her head from the bosom that supported it, and looked up in bewilderment at the face of the speaker. It was Captain Lemuel Dunn, in his uniform, whose arms were around her. With a scream of joy, she buried her face once more in his bosom, and twined her arms around him. An impatient rap was now heard at the door, and Uncle Harry Gleason's voice exclaimed, quickly:

"Come! come! come! be quick with your kissing, Dunn; we *all* want to see her. "Kate," he shouted, "get up; we are all here, Mary and all."

"Yes, Kate, get through your toilet quickly, dear one, for they are all here, the whole tribe of Manasseh"—meaning all Leslie's folks and Uncle Harry's family—"all come to pass a few days with us, and to take us back, they insist to spend Christmas with them."

"I will not leave the room until I have obtained your forgiveness," said Catherine, with tears in her eyes; "and if you knew how sorry"——An embarrassed "I know, I know," from "Lem Dunn," cut short her words, as they passed into the parlor. Kate soon embraced her sister and the little ones, shook hands with Mr. Leslie, and offered her cheek to Uncle Harry, who drew himself up primly, and said:

"No, I thank you, ma'am; I've reformed my morals since my marriage; I don't kiss other men's wives now. I have got one of my own."

"Now, children, come to breakfast," said old Mrs. Dunn, taking her place at the head of the table.

There have been merrier reunions, but there never was a happier family party than the one that, in responding to the old lady's summons, sat down at her plentiful and hospitable board.

☞ Amos Gilbert, the former editor of the *Free Enquirer*, has forwarded us the following article, written by Robert Dale Owen, for that paper, and he requests us to publish it, as an interesting reminiscence.—*Ed. Era.*

THE SLAVE.

BY ROBERT DALE OWEN.

In the pleasant and fertile island of Martinique there lived, about thirty years ago, a rich planter named Monsieur Haima. Possessed of a princely fortune, gifted with a polished address, and a mild and friendly character, he was one of the most popular and influential colonists on the island. His plantations were numerous and flourishing, and he was the master of many hundred slaves, whom he usually treated with humanity and gentleness.

To one of these he accorded the most implicit confidence. Antoine was a slave in nothing but the name. He had but to express a wish, and it was gratified. His master made him general overseer of his property and manager of his affairs, and Antoine might be seen mounted on a superb charger, with silver bit and spurs, the adopted son, it seemed, rather than the servant of the opulent planter.

Monsieur Haima's possessions consisted, besides his landed property and slaves, in large droves of mules and numerous herds of oxen. He had been for a long period fortunate in his stock, which increased year by year. At last, a mortality appeared among his mules, and he lost a considerable number both of these and of oxen. A few of his negroes, too, died suddenly, and the nature of the disease which carried them off did not appear to be understood.

The next year the mortality continued, apparently with increasing virulence. The negroes died in numbers, and, among the rest, the parents and relations of Antoine fell victims to an unknown disorder. The ablest physicians on the island were consulted, and several of them gave it as their opinion that the mortality was caused by poison.

The third year it raged to a frightful extent. Men, women, and children, as well as cattle of every kind, died daily, until this mysterious calamity seemed to threaten M. Haima with the loss of his entire property. The symptoms of poison were now too evident to be mistaken; but who could have conceived and executed so frightful a revenge remained unknown and even unsuspected.

M. Haima had always lived on the most friendly terms with his neighbors; scarcely any man had fewer enemies than he, and no one could imagine the cause of an animosity so persevering and so fatal.

One day, when the mortality was at its height, several friends of M. Haima called to consult and condole with him. "Let me advise you," said one of them, "to apply to the sorceress who lives at the foot of the mountains."

"What!" said Haima, in surprise, "old Catiche? You surely do not suspect me of lending credit to the foolish stories, which are circulated and believed among the slaves, of her supernatural powers?"

"By no means. But a character like hers is seldom acquired without some foundation. Do not imagine that I give her more credit than yourself for powers of witchcraft. But for shrewdness and sagacity, I do give her credit. By her spies, or otherwise, she obtains information regarding the most secret doings of her neighbors; scarce a whisper can be spoken, but it comes to her ears; and if any one can inform you who is your secret enemy, it is old Catiche."

Haima recurred next day to his friend's advice. "I shall be a beggar," thought he, "if this mysterious mortality continues much longer. And, after all, a wise man may profit even by the superstition of fools. At all events, I cannot lose much by the trial." So he mounted his horse and rode, unattended, to the hut of the sorceress.

She sat in its furthest corner, muffled in a huge blanket, and muttering unintelligibly to herself, and did not, by word or gesture, intimate her recognition of the planter as he entered. He seated himself by her, and inquired if she could throw any light on the cause of his late misfortunes.

"How should I?" returned the hag, in her sharpest key. "How should a poor old creature like me know anything of such doings?"

Haima repressed his impatience, while he replied, "I do not suppose, as many do, Catiche, that you have other means to obtain information than any one else might have, with the same acquaintance and opportunity. But you do get to know almost everything that passes in the island."

"And if I cannot speak with spirits, why do you come to me, when you have your own eyes and ears, and can use them as well as I can?"

The planter was little accustomed to be teased or contradicted, but this was not a moment to resent the old woman's peculiar temper. He drew a couple of gold pieces from his pocket, and as he put them in her withered hand he said, "Catiche, I have not time to argue with you. Tell me, if you can tell me, who it is that poisons my slaves and cattle."

The old woman looked at the gold, cast a searching glance around the room, and then, approaching her lips to the planter's ear, she pronounced, in a low whisper, the name of "Antoine."

"How!" said Haima, out of all patience. "Him whom I have treated as a son, and loaded with benefits! You rave. What are your proofs?"

But Catiche remained obstinately silent, and not another word could the planter draw from her. So he was forced to take his leave, very little satisfied with his visit.

"I told you how it was," to his friend's inquiry regarding his success. "The old fool knows nothing of the matter, and out of envy, or for want of some one else to accuse, she lays the blame on poor Antoine. But I merited no better answer for my folly in going to consult the sorceress."

"Be advised," rejoined his friend. "Catiche is well informed regarding all that passes on our plantations, and she would not hazard such an assertion without good reason. You have unlimited confidence in Antoine, but see that it is not misplaced; he has opportunity enough, if he be so disposed, to do you this injury."

"But how should he be so disposed? I have shown him more favor than to any one else on the plantation. He has whatsoever he asks or wishes for. Interest, if not gratitude, would make him regard my welfare as his own."

"Well," said his friend, "do not trust too much to probabilities. Order Antoine to be seized; tell him that all his villany is discovered, and see how he will conduct himself."

M. Haima was exceedingly loth to agree to a proposal which seemed to cast an unjust imputation on his favorite, but at last his friend's repeated representations induced him to adopt it.

Antoine was manacled and brought before him. He uttered no word of complaint, yet neither did he evince any signs of trepidation or guilt. His master already began to repent the course he had adopted; and, as he looked on Antoine's steady eye and collected demeanor, he found no little difficulty in acting the part he had so unwillingly consented to assume.

"It is you, then," at last he said, "who have been my secret enemy; who have wantonly destroyed my property, and all but effected my ruin?"

"I, Monsieur Haima?"

"Yes, you. Disguise is no longer necessary. All your plans are discovered. Everything is known to me, except the motive that could have induced one on whom I had conferred such benefits to act the serpent towards his protector and benefactor."

Antoine was silent, but a slight, scarcely perceptible, yet contemptuous curl of the upper lip, aroused his master's suspicions, and determined him to follow up the examination in a similar tone.

"I treated you with the care and confidence of a father. I distinguished you above all your companions; and you have abused my favor, repaid my kindness with the blackest treachery. You have plotted and but too successfully effected a revenge such as the cruelest mind conceives against its bitterest enemy."

Antoine still remained silent, but the kindling, almost exulting expression of his eye confirmed all Haima's surmises.

"Antoine," he continued, with increasing emotion, "have I merited this at your hands? Have I given you cause for this deadly revenge? Interest, if not gratitude, might surely have secured your fidelity. What was wanting to your comfort and happiness? Say! what could you wish for that you did not possess?"

"My liberty!" said the African, in a tone of mingled pride and bitterness.

"And did I not grant you more than everything which liberty could have afforded you?"

"I was your slave;" and Antoine drew up his tall and handsome form to its full height, and clenched the manacles that bound his hands, as if he would crush the iron chain in his grasp.

"Wretched man," said his master, as a conviction of the truth at last settled on his mind. "These, then, were your motives! But your own father and mother—your nearest relations?"

"Had I not poisoned them, I should myself have been suspected."

"Good God!" exclaimed the planter; "and this is the man I had treated as my own child, and to whom I had confided all I possess!"

"He was but a part of your property," said the slave, with a scornful smile.

"Do you feel no compunction, no remorse, for the multiplied and ungrateful crimes you have committed?"

"None."

"Have I ever given you the shadow of a cause to complain of my conduct towards you?"

"Never."

Antoine was forthwith conducted to prison, tried, and executed. He died tranquilly.

Haima's fellow-planters moralized on the danger of evincing partiality to a slave, and bade their overseers double their vigilance and increase their security; while the philosopher and friend of Freedom thence deduced, with greater reason, a striking argument against slavery itself, be its form or disguise what it may.

I have not related a tale of fancy. I had the above facts from a French gentleman who resided on the island at the time they happened, who was personally acquainted with M. Haima, and who had seen the high-spirited, misguided Antoine in the height of that favor and prosperity, which could not weigh with him against the name of—SLAVE

For the National Era.

No. VIII.

RUSSIA—HER FINANCES, AND COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES AND RESOURCES; APATHY AND INDOLENCE OF TURKEY.

A statement appeared in the National Intelligencer in the latter part of August ultimo, that the annual amount of Russian gold, although greater than the annual amount derived from the mines of South America in their palmiest days, was not attributable to the great richness of the mines, but to the multitude of persons employed in obtaining it. If the amount obtained annually had been *decreasing*, the statement as to the wealth of the mines would have worn an air of some probability, although even then not certain—since, in mining, several years of considerable decrease are often followed by several years of considerable increase. But when the amount annually extracted from the mines is increasing largely, and has been for many years, the palpable conclusion is, that the mines must be very rich. No addition of multitude of hands to work them could draw such vast sums from them, if the gold were not there. *Twelve millions of dollars in gold annually*, besides a portion of platina, copper, and silver, is an immense addition to be made to the *solid circulating medium.* It has been recently even more than that. This twelve millions might safely form a basis of an annual addition of twenty-four millions of paper, if the trade and commerce of Russia should demand such an addition. More rapid increase than this could not well be desired by the most sanguine and ardent friend of the specie circulating medium. Suppose it to go on annually so increasing for an hundred years, the aggregate increase at the end of that period would be twelve hundred millions of dollars in gold. Now, although Russia be a vast country, and possesses a large population, this sum (which will almost certainly be realized) would exceed, five fold at least, her *proportionate* quota of the circulating gold currency of the world. This fact may give us some idea of the influence on trade and commerce which in the lapse of twenty years Russia will exert, supposing things in that country not to retrograde in other respects. But the probability is, they will not retrograde, but improve. If the present Emperor remains on the throne for that time, or if his successor should be a man of as much firmness and moderation, it is highly probable they will improve in other respects.

In reference to the finances, twenty years, at only twelve millions of dollars of increase, will give to Russia an addition, in the gold circulation, of two hundred and forty millions, if it all remain at home. It is reasonable to believe that a people so acute in trade as the Russians, and possessing such resources, and under a Government which seeks the development of its material wealth, will maintain the balance of trade rather in its favor. But we will reason on the supposition that it preserves it only in equilibrio. This supposition will imply that Russia retains much the larger part of the gold in circulation at home, and that the portion of it which goes abroad is invested in stocks, which return an annual interest of at least three and a half per centum, payable in money, (of course, in Russia,) or that it brings in goods, wares, and merchandise, which add a full equivalent to the permanent wealth of the country for that which is paid for them.

On these suppositions, Russia will at the end of twenty years have of *new* gold circulation, probably, an addition of one hundred and sixty millions. Let us suppose (which is a very low estimate) that her present *gold circulation* is fifty millions. Add this to the one hundred and sixty millions, and her gold circulation will then be two hundred and ten millions, which will probably be twice the amount of the gold in circulation of any other country on the globe, but China.

The immense population, great industry, economy, and peculiar love of gold and silver as the circulating medium, is the cause of the vast amount of the precious metals in China—an amount which will proportionally, but not injuriously, diminish, as the commerce of the Chinese becomes more extended.

In this amount of the gold circulation of Russia I have not included the profits derived from the late investments in foreign stocks, which *may* be paid in gold or in bills, but it is likely will be paid in about one-half of each.

In the Union of September 6, under the foreign head, article Russia, we have this account:

"In an official statement made by the Minister of Finance in St. Petersburg, detailing the proceedings in that department of the monetary transactions of the past year, the large investments in French and English stocks are referred to; and it would appear that the operations in question have increased the conversion capital substituted in lieu of bullion, by 26,300,000 silver roubles—a present profit of about four millions sterling."

The annual dividend of these investments, at the prices for which the stocks were purchased, will be probably three and a half per centum—making, on the twenty millions invested, an annual dividend of £700,000 sterling, or rather more than $3,390,000.

But we have not yet disposed of the eighty millions, part of the two hundred and forty millions which we have supposed to be the product, *in gold alone*, of the mines for twenty years to come. One-half of this we will suppose invested, by Government and individuals, in foreign stocks, and one-half to go permanently out of the country for various merchandise, auxiliary to the industry and permanent comforts of the Russians. For the half invested by Government in foreign stocks, we will average the investment at three and a half per centum. Forty millions of dollars, at three and a half per centum, return an annual interest of one million four hundred thousand dollars. Supposing that this sum is paid one-half in specie and the other in bills of exchange, and supposing that one-half the interest on the sums already invested is paid in like manner, then the specie paid to Russia *annually*, from foreign countries, will be $2,395,000, of which $1,695,000 will be payable from the period of the late investments, making a sum, in twenty years, of $33,900,000 in specie, coming from foreign countries into Russia in that time; and supposing an equal sum in bills of exchange, to make up the other half of the necessary remittances to her from foreign countries, for the sums actually invested, and we have $67,800,000 to be so remitted in the next twenty years. This includes no part of the accumulating sum of forty millions, which we have supposed will be invested in foreign stocks in the next twenty years, and which, as it will be invested in part in every year of the next twenty years, will be also yielding a large amount of interest, which will go to constitute a part of the augmenting wealth of Russia. But we have not taken into the account the silver circulation of Russia, which may be set down, on an average, during the same period, as one-fourth of the gold, and to amount therefore to $52,500,000. We have already said, that at the

end of twenty years her gold circulating medium will be - -	$210,000,000
Her silver will average now and at the end of twenty years - -	52,500,000
Her total solid circulation - -	262,500,000

of the precious metals, not counting jewelry, plate, and ornaments of gold and silver, which no doubt will form an immense sum, probably to the full amount of the foregoing sum. For we have not taken into the account, as part of the circulating medium, the immense amounts which, in shape of dividends of foreign stocks, will come into Russia in the next twenty years. They surely will be much more than sufficient to supply all her demands for foreign jewelry, plate, gold and silver ornaments; for Russia has excellent workmen of her own in these manufactures, thanks to the genius of Peter the Great and Catharine II, and of the Emperor Nicholas; for the Russians, although not a people of the *original genius* of the English or Germans, excel in the capacity to imitate the best models, when furnished to them; and soon, at their rate of progress, will need no instruction from any quarter, in the useful or the fine arts. They have the three great requisites for this kind of improvement—the desire to learn, the capacity to learn, and an exemption from the foolish pride that refuses to learn, even of foreigners.

To their sovereigns, Peter the Great and Catharine II, are the Russians indebted, in great part, for the liberation from this last infirmity of ignorance and prejudice. The Imperial workman, in ship-yards of Holland, acquiring, experimentally, the superior knowledge of a foreign people, was A LESSON EVER MEMORABLE, better than ten thousand precepts, and one which needed not to be repeated by one of his station, when the impulse had once been given by his example. All that was necessary was, that it should be followed up by a liberal patronage of talent, wherever found, by succeeding sovereigns. Most of Peter's successors, in this respect, followed his example, but chiefly Catharine II and the present Emperor. The results are before the world in great strides of Russian improvement and advance since.

In a future number, we propose to show, from reliable works, that Russia possesses a *commercial position* and *internal resources*, adequate, under wise management, to compete successfully with other nations. The great obstacle to the permanence of her advance, is serfdom; and this, we think, there is reason to believe will be gradually removed. W. A.

WASHINGTON, *September* 9, 1847.

GREAT BATTLES NEAR THE CITY OF MEXICO.

AMERICAN LOSS, 1,000—MEXICAN LOSS, 5,000.

Last week we stopped our press, after a part of the edition was worked off, to announce the important intelligence that General Scott had achieved two bloody victories, and was only prevented by an armistice, for the negotiation of peace, from entering the city of Mexico. The following letter, from the Washington *Union*, furnishes some details.—*Ed. Era.*

Extract of a very interesting Letter received in Washington.

TACUBAYA, (*in full view of the city of Mexico,*) *August* 24, 1847.

The army left Puebla on the 8th of this month, and, after a few days' march, reached Ayotla, immediately on the margin of the valley of Mexico. Between this place and the city, about four miles distant, we knew there was a strongly fortified position, called St. Pinon; it is a small isolated mountain, surrounded by water, on one side of one of the principal causeways leading to the city. After spending a day or two in reconnoitring this place, and which it would have caused a great loss of life to have taken, it was ascertained that there was a practicable road south of Lake Chalco. The General determined to take this route, and put the army in motion, leaving our division to watch the enemy in our rear. The march was a dreadful one, being the rainy season. The road was in many places, where it passes at the foot of the mountains, and on the margin of the lake or narrow causeway, nearly covered with water, and excessively muddy; at others it was over rocky spaces of the mountains, and in places entirely obstructed by huge rocks rolled down by the enemy; but nothing seemed to damp the ardor of the army—all obstacles vanished before them. In two or three days, when the whole army was in motion, they could be seen from the front, stretched out over a distance of seven or eight miles. On the 18th, the General reached a small town, called San Augustin, about twelve miles south of the city, the leading division having arrived there the day before. General Worth had placed the pickets in advance for the arrival of the General; he ordered the whole division to advance and take possession of a hacienda within striking distance of a strongly fortified place called San Antonio, and also that reconnoitring parties should be pressed forward still in advance; the party was supported by a squadron of cavalry and a battalion of infantry. In passing to the front, I found that a troop which had been placed as a picket had gone forward; and as I came up with it, it made a turn in the road, which brought it in full view of the enemy's battery, which opened upon them. The first fire killed Capt. Thornton, mangling his body in the most horrid manner. The ball, a 6-pounder, afterwards struck the road, and literally covered me with mud and fragments of stone, one of which made a slight bruise on my right thigh. A guide was knocked from his horse within five feet of me, with a shocking wound in the head by a peice of stone. It is thought he will recover, but with the loss of an eye. The reconnoissance was continued right and left, with some hopes of storming the battery that afternoon; but night and the rain came on, and it was given up. Very early the next morning, I discovered, from the top of the house in which we were quartered in San Augustin, a large body of the enemy, some twelve or fifteen thousand, on our left, about three miles distant. The General had ordered reconnoissances in that direction towards San Angel, where I reported to him. He immediately ordered two divisions forward under Pillow and Twiggs, and followed soon after himself. The enemy were found in an entrenched camp, at a place called *Contreros*, with twenty pieces of artillery, some of them very heavy siege pieces. The attack commenced at noon, and the firing continued incessantly until dark, when it ceased on both sides, our troops maintaining their ground and occupying a village near by. During the afternoon, we watched the different movements of our troops with the most fearful anxiety, and could plainly see one of our columns resist a charge of a large body of cavalry, and the enemy falling from their saddles and taking to their heels, or rather to their horses' heels. During the whole of the fight, we could see on the right a body of at least ten thousand infantry, and cavalry in reserve, towards the city; but they had not the courage to advance, although Santa Anna himself was said to be there. The attack was ordered to be renewed at 3 o'clock next morning, and the General returned to San Augustin. He left at an early hour, taking with him Gen. Worth's and one-half of his division as a reinforcement; but en route he was met by an officer, who reported that the batteries had been carried by our troops in a most gallant style, Colonel Riley leading the assault. As he approached the scene of action, it seemed most incredible how our men got over the ground to the attack. It was over immense masses of lava, thrown up in the roughest, sharpest possible shapes, and covered with dense brushwood. Streams had to be crossed, and deep ravines; and most of them having passed the night in a pelting rain without shelter, it appears almost incredible that they should be able to drive double their numbers from a battery of 23 heavy guns. The scene of the arrival of the General was most exciting. The cheering of the troops left to protect the property taken, and their delight on seeing him, was very gratifying. Many of the guns taken have been added to our siege train The amount of ammunition taken exceeded by three times the whole which we brought from Vera Cruz, so that we are well provided. But the greatest cause of exultation was the recapture of two of our own guns, brought from Buena Vista, the last battle of General Taylor.* When I saw the U. S. on them, I felt like dismounting and embracing them. What is remarkable about their recapture, it was made by the 4th artillery, to which regiment they formerly belonged. They, with other small captured pieces, were immediately fitted up as a light battery, and the captain (Dunn) who took them in command of it. The General, when he received the intelligence of this victory, sent General Worth back to make a demonstration on San Antonio, whilst he, with the portion of the army which was pressing the enemy, should get in its rear. I will not stop to describe the scene on the field of battle. On leaving it, the road was literally strewed with dead Mexicans, arms, broken carriages, &c. In passing a bridge, I looked over, and saw the bodies of at least twenty, piled one on the other, and the bank of the stream was strewed with them, and it was some distance before we got out of sight. Going on, we came to a church, in which were confined seven hundred prisoners. The General halted a few minutes, and addressed the officers very kindly. Among them were four generals. He then hurried out, to join the pursuing army. We came up with them at San Angel, where they had halted. As the General passed along the line, it was one continued shout. After a few minutes, we passed on to a village, called Coyoacan, where we heard firing on our right, about two miles off, in the direction of San Antonio. The General immediately sent me, with Captain Kearny's troop, to ascertain the state of affairs. We galloped on; and on approaching the place, I found that Worth had turned the place by both flanks, and driven the enemy from it, and was in hot pursuit of them. I returned to the General as quickly as I had gone, and as I galloped along I heard a brisk firing in front. When I reached him, I found that he was fiercely engaged with the enemy at another strongly entrenched position—San Pablo. This action lasted more than two hours, and the firing was more general and more continuous than any I had heard yet. The enemy's grape and canister flew like hail, and the fire of our infantry was one continued volley. Captain Taylor's battery was obliged to retire, being most sadly crippled—lost two officers, a great many men, and left the field with only two horses to a gun; but the enemy, although behind entrenchments, with heavy guns, could not withstand the impetuosity and valor of our troops. The place was carried by assault, and the whole armament and a great number of prisoners were taken. In the mean time, Worth, having hotly pursued the enemy, came up with him at another fortified place in advance of San Pablo, called Churubusco, and, after an obstinate resistance, carried it, made many prisoners, and drove the enemy before him. The dragoons pursued, and followed him to the very gates of the city. Two officers are said to have been killed inside the entrenchments of the gateway. Thus ended the day; and I think you will agree with me, that it was a TOLERABLY active one—four distinct battles having been fought and won, and the enemy outnumbering us in each at least three to four times. They acknowledge to have had *thirty thousand* men in the field on that day; and yet we drove them on every occasion, and, in the end, made more than twenty-three hundred prisoners, among them seven of their principal generals, and about forty pieces of cannon. Our loss, I am sorry to say, as may be expected, has been very great. It may possibly reach one thousand killed and wounded; but the returns are not yet in; but enough is known to satisfy us that we have lost many very valuable officers. Among the prisoners taken, I was mortified to see between fifty and seventy deserters from our army, with the Mexican uniform on. A court is in session to try them, and I trust that many of them will be punished. It is pretty well known, from their position in the battle at San Pablo, that a volley from them killed and wounded sixteen out of seventeen of the second infantry, including an officer, and leaving one officer (the adjutant of the regiment) standing.

There are many of our friends, I am sorry to say, among the killed and wounded; but I can hardly enumerate them now. Young Captain Hanson, of Washington, was killed. Colonel Butler, of the South Carolina regiment, was killed; Smith, badly wounded in the arm and thigh; hopes are entertained that his arm may be saved. Lieutenant Irons shot through the wind-pipe; slight hopes of his recovery. Captain Philip Kearny lost his arm in the charge towards the gate of the city; he is doing well. There are others, no doubt, which I cannot recollect at this moment; but many that we are equally interested in are safe. Haguer and Galt are both safe.

The next morning, the General, leaving a hospital and a garrison in San Augustin, set off with a determination of reaching this place before night. Halting at Coyoacan a short time, to allow time for his various orders for the movement of the troops to be executed, he was met by a flag from the city, asking terms. After making his reply, the bearer of the flag, a general of engineers, very civilly proposed to the General, knowing his intention of coming here, that if he would halt a few hours longer he would request his Government to send word to the castle of Chapultepec not to fire on us as we approached. But the General replied, that it was his intention to come here, and he would take the risk; and on he went. On approaching the town, the General sent me forward with an order to Colonel Harney, of the dragoons, to take possession of it, and make the necessary disposition of pickets, &c., and wait the arrival of General Worth before unsaddling his horses. We rode into town without molestation; but a troop, which had accompanied Captain Lee, in advance, had preceded us. It was lucky for us that Chapultepec did not fire upon us; for the town is in perfect range of its guns, and might have knocked us into a cocked hat. Worth's division did not arrive until near dark, and we had none but dragoons with us. The same evening another flag was received from the city. I will not pretend to give the objects. Several have been interchanged since; and I am happy to say, that an armistice was this day agreed upon, with the object of negotiating for a peace. The terms were dictated by the General, and everything looks as favorably as may be. The General very magnanimously, and very discreetly, no doubt, too, did not ask a surrender of the city, as it is virtually under his control; and to have taken the army into it would have been productive of some trouble, as it would be next to impossible to control the troops. We are occupying the Bishop's Palace, a huge pile of buildings, with magnificent gardens attached, but as uncomfortable as can be, there being no furniture. The view from here, though, is beyond description. Chapultepec, a little on the left, looks frowning down upon us with its heavy guns; and the city, with its innumerable spires, nearly surrounded by water, is directly in front. But I have not space for further description.

THE LAW OF SLAVERY IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—1847.

Compiled for the National Era.

BY A MARYLANDER.

III.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

Law of March 9, 1807.

SEC. 1. No person shall be compelled to emancipate his or her slaves, except when the emancipation is made by law, and at the public expense.

SEC. 2. No person can emancipate his or her slaves, unless said slaves be thirty years old, and for four years before their emancipation have led an honest life, without having run away, or having committed a robbery, or been guilty of any other misdemeanor; but these conditions are not required, where the slaves to be emancipated shall have saved the life of their master, their mistress, or any of their children.

SEC. 3. Declaration by the master, before the judge of the county, that the slaves to be set free have the necessary qualifications. The judge to notify the public for forty days; and if there be no valid objection, the act of emancipation shall be made by the owner, which shall be good against all persons, unless it be contested by minors or defrauded creditors, &c., when it may be established by counter proof.

SEC. 4. Every act of emancipation made otherwise than under this act is null and void, and the parties making it shall forfeit one hundred dollars, &c.

SEC. 5. Every act of emancipation of slaves includes with it the tacit but formal obligation, on the part of the donor, to nourish and maintain said slaves when they shall be in want, owing to sickness, old age, &c.; and if the donor refuse to fulfil this obligatory duty of humanity, any judge before whom the refusal shall be brought shall condemn the donor to pay as much every month as may be needed to the support of said slaves, &c.

SEC. 6. When slaves are emancipated by testament, or other act of last will, the executors, &c., shall comply with the conditions prescribed above, &c.

Law of June 31, 1837.

SEC. 7. But if the slave be not thirty years old, and the master desire to free such slave, he shall petition the police jury of the parish; and if two-thirds of them agree to the petition, the said slave shall be emancipated, according to the formalities prescribed by the civil code.

SEC. 8. Owners to comply with all the formalities prescribed by existing laws.

SEC. 9. After the passing of this act, no slave shall be emancipated under its provisions, unless said slave be a native of this State.

Law of March 24, 1827.

SEC. 10. Clerks of police juries to be paid the same fees for certificates of authorization of eman-

cipation, &c., as the clerks of parish courts demand.

Law of March 16, 1830.

SEC. 11. After the passing of this act, any master emancipating his slaves shall enter into a bond, with good security, in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that every slave emancipated shall permanently depart from the State within a month after the act of emancipation; and in case of said emancipated slave not departing within that time, the said bond to be forfeited, &c.

SEC. 12. If the bond be forfeited, the slave emancipated shall be subject to a special privilege for the payment of the same.

Law of March 25, 1831.

SEC. 13. When a slaveholder obtains the consent of the police jury, &c., to free a slave for long, faithful, or important services rendered to himself or family, the bond required by the 12th section above shall be dispensed with, and the slave emancipated shall not be required to leave the State, &c.

Law of February 13, 1816.

SEC. 1. After the passing of this act, if any master, &c., of any ship, vessel, &c., in this State, or any other person, shall carry or convey out of the same, on board of any such ship, &c., any slaves, the property of persons in this State, without the consent of the owners thereof first obtained, or shall take or receive, on board of any such ships, &c., any such slaves, &c., or permit or suffer the same to be done, &c., with the intent, &c., of carrying such slaves, &c., out of this State, or shall wickedly, &c., conceal or permit to be concealed, on board of any such ship, &c., any slaves, &c., who shall or may hereafter abscond from their masters, &c., with the intent, &c., of enabling such slaves to effect their escape out of this State, every such master, &c., of such ship, &c., so carrying, &c., or so taking, &c., or causing or permitting, &c., shall be subject to a criminal prosecution, and, on conviction of any of said offences, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than seven nor less than three years, and shall be sentenced to pay all damages the owners of said slaves shall have suffered, &c., to be assessed by the same jury trying the criminal prosecution: *Provided*, That whenever any slaves are found on board any ship, &c., the presumption shall be, that they were received, &c., with the intent aforesaid, saving to the party accused the right of showing the contrary.

SEC. 2. No master of any ship, &c., shall, after the passage of this act, transport, &c., any negro or mulatto man or woman, or other person of color, out of this State, &c., till he shall have first produced said negro, &c., before the mayor if in New Orleans, or the parish judge of the parish in which his ship may lie, &c., and shall have lodged with the said mayor or parish judge, &c., a full description, &c., of the said negro, &c., and have satisfied the said mayor or parish judge, &c., that the said negro, &c., is free, or until he shall have produced the master's permit, &c., to carry said negro, &c., out of this State, &c.; and when this is done, &c., the said mayor or judge shall grant the said master, &c., of such ship, &c., a certificate, &c.

SEC. 3. Every master, &c., of such ship, &c., neglecting to perform the duties prescribed by the above section, &c., shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars for every slave so carried, &c., by him out of the State, &c.

SEC. 4. If any master, &c., of any ship, &c., discover any slaves concealed on board, &c., it shall be his duty, if still in the river, to land said slaves at the nearest point, and deliver them to the judge, justice of the peace, &c., under penalty of forfeiting five hundred dollars, &c.

SEC. 5. Mortgagors of slaves transporting or attempting to transport said slaves out of this State, &c., in fraud of the mortgagees, &c., shall forfeit and pay, on conviction, five hundred dollars, &c.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 23, 1847.

COMMUNICATIONS AND CONVENTIONS.

The liberal extracts from Southern papers on our fourth page have left little space this week for communications or proceedings of conventions. A good deal of this kind of matter, in type, will appear in our next. Our Illinois friends we are again obliged to keep waiting one week longer.

A DANGER TO BE AVOIDED—THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

The advocates of the Wilmot Proviso, led away by their zeal for this measure, in the excitement of discussion are in danger of yielding a point of vital importance. Their whole struggle seems to proceed on the assumption, virtually made by their adversaries, and not denied by them, that slavery can be introduced, as a thing of course, into California and New Mexico, should the Proviso be defeated. Important as we deem this measure, the assumption, we hold, is totally false, as we shall now proceed to show.

An American traveller or resident in England or France, may recover personal property—clothes, money, books, &c.—of which he is deprived by force or fraud. The municipal laws of those countries recognise such things as property, and provide a safeguard for them.

If an American carry his slaves to either country, for a day or a moment, the relation of slavery or property ceases instantly, and his slave becomes a freeman. The municipal law does not recognise human beings as property, and has provided no safeguards for such a tenure.

A citizen of Maryland, purchasing a farm in Pennsylvania, may drive thither his flocks and his herds, and continue to hold them there. But, if he carry his slaves into that State, his property in them ceases, and they become freemen. The municipal law recognises property in beasts, but not in men.

Should a citizen of Kentucky, after having settled in Indiana with his slaves, return with them to the former State, and undertake to continue them in slavery, the courts of Kentucky will hear an application for their freedom, and on proof of their having been settled in Indiana, by their claimant, discharge them as free.

Citizens of Louisiana, bringing back to that State persons who have become free by being taken to France, cannot hold them as slaves under the laws of Louisiana. The courts in that State have decided this point.

It is an established principle, sustained by the highest judicial decisions, that a slave, carried by the will of his master into a free State, ceases from that moment to be a slave; it being universally admitted that this case is not provided for in the Constitution, which has guarded the right of a master only in the case of a slave *escaping from* the State where he is held, *into* another State. Prior to the adoption of this clause, the master of a slave had no legal right to reclaim him, whether he *escaped*, or was *taken* from the State in which he was held.

Before the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, slaves of the Southern States of this Union were shipwrecked, or driven by stress of weather, upon their shores, and liberated. Indemnity was demanded by our Government, and yielded, on the ground that slavery was recognised by the municipal laws of the colonies. Since the act of Abolition, indemnity for slaves liberated on entering or being driven into their ports despite the will of their owners, has been peremptorily refused, on the ground that the municipal law had ceased to recognise the right of property in man.

The South Carolina Abstractionists are indignant at the inequality to which their institutions are attempted to be subjected by the Wilmot Proviso. Rather than submit to such inequality, they prefer the dissolution of the Union and civil war. This is extreme folly. The inequality of which they complain, relates solely to one "institution," as they call it—Slavery—and it already exists from the very nature of the case. The right of property in a human being is repudiated by every country in Europe, with the exception of Russia and Spain. We do not except France, because she has already adopted the principle of Abolition, and the sole question before her Government now, in relation to slavery, is one of *time*, not *principle*. It is repudiated by fifteen States of this Union. It has been treated as an exception, entitled only to exceptional safeguards, by the Constitution of the United States, which recognises the master's right no further than as its exercise may be necessary to secure a slave *escaping from one State into another*. It has been treated as an exception, not entitled to an equality of privilege with other rights, by the act of the Government prohibiting it altogether in the Northwest Territory; by the act of Congress restricting its introduction into the Louisiana Territory; by the act excluding it from all that portion of the same Territory lying north of 36½ degrees; and by the joint resolution of Congress for the annexation of Texas, prohibiting the right above the same degree.

The municipal laws of Europe and of one-half this Union; the international laws of Christendom, so far as the usages of nine-tenths of Christendom can make law; the Constitution of the United States; four distinct acts of the General Government, and the decisions of the highest courts in the Southern States, have fixed upon Slavery the brand of *Inequality!* They all assume that it is an exception to Natural Right; that it can have only exceptional privileges and safeguards; that it exists and can exist only by positive law; and that whatever privileges are accorded to it cannot be taken for granted, but must be expressed in positive terms, which then are to be construed always with strictness.

Slavery, in any State, is an institution of that State, standing alone upon positive or municipal law, if it stand upon any law. This is the ground, if we understand the State-rights men of the South, which they assume. They claim that slavery is a State institution, not created by Congress, not deriving its existence from general usage, not standing upon the common law, but created and sustained by the municipal laws of the State in which it exists, in all of which we entirely concur.

They claim, further, that the General Government is one of grants—has no inherent, but simply delegated powers. We agree with them. They claim that Congress is not omnipotent—is not a British Parliament—can exercise no power not conferred in express terms by the Federal Constitution, or necessary to the exercise of a power which is thus conferred. We agree with them. They hold that Congress, therefore, cannot construct a railroad or a canal through Ohio, for the benefit of that State, because such a work is beyond the charter of its powers. We agree with them. They hold, for the same reason, that Congress cannot abolish or create slavery *in the States*. We agree with them.

But we hold that Congress cannot create slavery either in State or Territory—no power to do this being conferred, or necessary to the exercise of any one that is conferred. If not insincere in their creed, they must agree with us, as we agreed with them. They must take this step, or retrace every step they have taken. And, if they be candid, they shall go one step further. Whatever may be said against the applicability to the legislative or judicial powers *of a State*, of the restrictions imposed on power, and for the protection of right, by the guaranties of the Federal Constitution, it must be admitted that these restrictions apply, in all their force, to every department of the *Federal* Government—Executive, Legislative, and Judicial. Deny, if you please, that the guaranty of the people to be secure in their "persons, houses, papers, and effects," against unreasonable searches and seizures, and against arrest, except in pursuance of warrants issued "upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation," has anything to do with the action of an Executive or a Legislature of a State, in relation to the people of that State; still, all will admit that it effectually restricts the exercise of power by any department of the *General Government*. To provide the people a safeguard against its usurpations, was, in fact, the primary object of the clause. But the same Constitution provides that—

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war, or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be witness against himself; *nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.*"

Deny that this provision controls in any way the action of the State Legislature or Judiciary; still you cannot for a moment question that "it absolutely controls the action of *Congress* and the *Federal* Executive and Judiciary. No department, nor all the departments of the Federal Government united, can deprive any person of his liberty, property, wages, without due process of law. No due process of law can be directed to the accomplishment of such an object, unless crime has been committed. Hence this clause of the Constitution positively prohibits the General Government from creating slavery.

But, were not this reasoning sound, our argument, drawn from the total want of power in Congress, under the Constitution, to create slavery, would remain unanswerable by any State rights man.

Whether this view, or the one just presented, or both, extorted from F. P. Blair, of this city, the following remarks, we know not; but one portion of them fully corroborates our position.

At a meeting of the Jackson Association in this city, on the 6th, to consider the death of Silas Wright, F. P. BLAIR submitted an address, from which we quote the following rather remarkable passage:

"It has been said that Mr. Wright originated the movement on the slave question made by Mr. King, of New York, and which Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, incorporated in the proviso which has taken his name. A letter received from Mr. Wright by a friend in this city, when the suggestion was first made known to him, refutes the assertion. He had no share in the origination of the measure, whatever may have been his views in regard to its introduction. Mr. Wright's doctrine, we believe, was that of the Constitution—non-interference on the part of the Federal Government with the domestic institutions existing among the people of States *in, or coming into, the Union*. If this principle be correct, Congress cannot extirpate slavery where it exists, *nor create it where it does not exist*. Legislation on the subject belongs to the State immediately affected by it. Hence it would result, that South Carolinians and Californians have an equal right to maintain the law establishing the family relations existing in each State, respectively."

We have established two positions:

1st. That Slavery, not being recognised by the Common Law, but being contrary to natural right, can exist only by positive statute or municipal law; that, by the law of nations, the municipal laws of Europe, generally, the laws of fifteen States of this Union, the Constitution of the United States, and the highest courts of the country, North and South, it is regarded and treated as an exception, entitled to no privileges but such as are guarantied by express law.

2d. That the Congress of the United States cannot create slavery.

The next point to be stated—for it is not necessary to prove what all admit to be true—is, that Slavery is prohibited in California and New Mexico. By a decree proclaimed by the President of the United Mexican States, September 15, 1829, it was decreed:

"1. That slavery be exterminated in the Republic.

"2. Consequently, those are free who to this day have been looked upon as slaves."

California and New Mexico are, therefore, by their fundamental law, free territory. No one pretends that slavery can be introduced in either, as they now exist. Suppose, by the treaty of peace now in process of negotiation, they should be ceded to this country, they become Territories of the United States, under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress.

Now, if the three positions we have taken be true, slavery cannot be introduced into either Territory. If it be a local institution, depending alone upon local law, not recognised by the common law, but expressly ruled to be contrary to natural right, it can acquire no legal claim by being smuggled into these free territories. If the laws of California and New Mexico be supposed to continue in force till the United States provide them a code, it can derive no sanction from them, because they prohibit it. If Congress frame for them Territorial Governments or laws, it has no power, as we have seen, to create slavery. It would therefore be absolutely impossible to introduce slavery there, unless it be assumed that the laws of the States in which it is established have extra-territorial force to such an extent, as to override the jurisdiction of Congress in United States territory!

Let the slaveholder carry his slaves, then, into either territory, and unless Congress pass a law creating the tenure of property in them—an act beyond its power—the slaves would become free of right, and all that would then be necessary would be for the persons held as slaves to sue for damages or wages, as the case might be, before the United States courts.

The adversaries of the Wilmot Proviso may inquire—"If you believe all this, if this be the true state of the case, why, then, insist upon the Proviso?" The reply is easy. Do you concur with us? Do you believe that this is the true state of the case? If so, why resist so fiercely the passage of a resolution simply declaring that a thing *shall* not be, which you believe *cannot* be? If you do not thus believe—and the evidence is sufficiently strong that this is the fact, or that you have resolved to smuggle slavery into these territories contrary to all law—then you at least must acknowledge the importance of the Proviso. So insidious have been the encroachments of slavery, and with such tenacity she clings to her usurpations, imposing upon the popular mind the delusion that they are sustained by law, that we wish to make assurance doubly sure, and, by a timely measure, show, in advance, the resolve of the non-slaveholders of the country to maintain Freedom intact where already it is the fundamental law of the land. But, should we be defeated in this measure, we warn the propagandists of slavery that they shall have no peace; that no usurpation of theirs shall receive recognition from us; that, should they insinuate slavery into the new territory, we shall continue to denounce it as an infamous fraud; step by step, we shall struggle against them, invoking the Press, the Pulpit, the Ballot-box, for their overthrow; appealing from the Parties which they have used, and the Sects they have silenced, to the People, whose eyes they cannot blind forever, and whose power they shall yet feel.

MOVEMENTS IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—A CALCULATION OF CHANCES.

We need make no apology for occupying so much space on our fourth page with extracts from Democratic papers. The movements in the party they represent, at this moment, possess a peculiar interest. The death of Silas Wright has greatly disturbed the arrangements of that large section of the Northern "Democracy," which was preparing to assume a position more in accordance with the claims of Human Rights than party interests have hitherto allowed. The Southern "Democracy," after the many uncompromising demonstrations of the South Carolina wing, in favor of a sternly uncompromising policy, is settling down harmoniously upon the Missouri compromise, as a basis on which it proposes to co-operate with its Northern allies. Just at this moment, Mr. Buchanan, seeing that the ground of Freedom was preoccupied by a competitor, whose sudden exit he could not foresee, puts forth his letter in support of the same compromise, and the vigorous efforts with which the Union seconds it, reveal the policy of the Administration to contribute to the extent of its power to his future elevation.

The extracts on our fourth page will show the movements of the Southern "Democracy," designed to intimidate their Northern allies into good behaviour, then their approximation to the ground of the Missouri compromise, and, finally, the response to the letter of Mr. Buchanan.

In addition to all this, we furnish a few specimens of the temper in which this letter is regarded by the Northern "Democracy."

We hope that the stunning effect of the death of Mr. Wright upon the Wilmot Proviso Democrats may be temporary. They have yet able men enough to lead them on. The Truth which they have twice asserted in Congress is the same; the heart of the people that responded to its announcement is unchanged.

By compromise, they will jeopard not only the cause of Freedom, but their own party. What can they do, with Mr. Buchanan as their leader? Such a choice would embolden their Whig adversaries to make a higher bid for the free States than they have ever done yet, and the result would be extremely doubtful. Were the Whigs honest enough to set up a candidate opposed to the extension of slavery, the chances of Mr. Buchanan would be reduced to a cipher, as they might calculate on carrying all the New England States, and the rest of the free States, (including Delaware, nominally a slave State,) with the exception of Illinois, Michigan, and perhaps Iowa and Wisconsin. This would give them 150 of the electoral votes, and elect their candidate.

It will be a hazardous experiment, politically, to say nothing of its moral bearings, to undertake to drill New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, to march to the Missouri line. The Democratic majorities in the former two States are small and fluctuating; in the latter State there is a slight Whig majority; in all, the people are so deeply imbued with Anti-Slavery sentiment, that any such experiment would almost certainly prove a failure.

Let us pursue this subject; and our readers must pardon us. We feel almost ashamed, in striving to promote the interests of the great cause of Human Liberty, to descend to this low ground of party speculation. But men must be appealed to in a way they can appreciate. If they will not be honest disinterestedly, they must be shown that honesty is the best policy. And yet we would not impeach as sordid all the politicians with whom we reason. The Democrat of the North hates negro slavery, but, overlooking its evil, he is carried away by exaggerated ideas of the old party questions with which he has been so long familiar. The integrity of the party must be maintained, for the sake of preventing the reinstitution of a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, and a system of Internal Improvements; and when placed by the adroit management of slaveholders and their Northern tools in such a position that he must either waive his opposition to slavery or hazard the integrity of his party, and, by consequence, the success of what he thinks great measures of national policy, he is apt to yield to the leading influences.

We say to him, look at the position of your party, with Mr. Buchanan at its head, and the Missouri compromise as its motto. There is nothing in it to encourage a hope of success; there is everything in it to insure defeat.

Let us look at many aspects, calculate other chances. A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, who labors hard to persuade his party to take the ground of "No More Territory," makes a calculation of Whig chances in the Presidential election on this issue, and also on that of the Wilmot Proviso, as follows:

"I now state what I deem will be the certain results of the next Presidential election under the two issues.

"The whole number of electoral votes will be 290—necessary for a choice, 146.

"Under the Wilmot Proviso issue, the Northern Whig candidate will be very certain not to have a single vote from a slaveholding State, and to get only 94 votes from other States, and the Loco candidate 75, while the Southern candidate will obtain 121—the entire vote of the slaveholding States. The election will then devolve on the House of Representatives, voting by States. Of the 30 States, the Southern candidate will start with 15, the Whig with 7, and the Loco with 8 States, (or 7, and one State divided.) In this probable state of things, the election of the Southern candidate is certain.

"Under the *No-Mexican-territory issue*, the Whig candidate, judging from the last State elections, would have 154 against 136, (probably 173 to 117.)

"If such be the probable results, will the Whigs hesitate which issue to adopt? Let us, then, abandon that *shadow* of an issue, the Wilmot Proviso, and take the *substantial*, the effective issue of '*No Mexican territory*.'

"In the mean time, is it wise to precipitate nominations of candidates for the Presidency? Will it not be best to submit the nomination to an *unpledged* Convention on the 4th of July, 1848?

"I have not brought into the consideration the action of the third party; but, if we may judge from the past, it will probably enure to the defeat of either issue."

This is one calculation. Let us try our hand at another.

The whole number of electoral votes will be 290, and the number necessary for the choice of a President 146. In 1844, the popular and the electoral votes in the States named were as follows:

	Polk.	Clay.	Birney.	Electoral vote.
Maine	45,719	34,378	4,836	9
New Hampshire	27,160	17,866	4,161	6
Connecticut	29,832	32,842	1,943	6
New York	237,588	232,473	15,812	36
Pennsylvania	167,535	161,203	3,133	26
New Jersey	37,495	38,318	131	7
Ohio	149,061	155,113	8,050	23
Michigan	27,763	24,223	3,632	5
Indiana	70,181	67,867	2,106	12
Illinois	58,515	45,612	3,570	9
Total vote				139

Examine the popular vote in these States. If ever "the Democracy" in them were subjected to peculiar disadvantages in any contest, it was in the election of 1844, when a candidate was forced upon it, in utter disregard of its expressed will, and by aid of a rule (the two-thirds rule) which it condemned; when it was obliged to stand up under the burden of Texas annexation, and struggle against the charge that that measure was designed to extend slavery. Despite all this, seven of the foregoing States gave decided Democratic majorities on the popular vote; New Jersey gave a Whig majority of only eight hundred; Connecticut, not three thousand; and Ohio, only about six thousand. But the Liberty vote, added to the Democratic, in Ohio, would have yielded a *Democratic* majority of one thousand; in Connecticut, would have cut down the Whig majority to about one thousand; and in New Jersey, to 692.

We assume, that should the Democrats go into the next election under favorable auspices, with a popular man, one neither a slaveholder nor a servile, they would carry by increased majorities all the States they carried in 1844, and most probably the other States just named. Should they select a man favorable to the Wilmot Proviso and to Lake Harbor improvements, this probability would be increased. But this would secure their candidate 139 electoral votes.

In Wisconsin and Iowa, the Democratic party is in the ascendant. The electoral votes of these States would be eight, which, added to the one hundred and thirty-nine of the others, would make one hundred and forty-seven—one more than the number required for a choice. We proceed on the assumption that the Whigs would run a candidate on the issue proposed by the correspondent of the Intelligencer, and which is now in much vogue with the party.

The Whigs, it will be seen, with their No-More-Territory issue, might carry the whole South, (which is doubtful,) with Massachusetts and Vermont to boot, and yet could not succeed. But in such a contest—"Democracy" and the Wilmot Proviso on one side, Whigery and "No More Territory" on the other—can we doubt that Vermont, where the Whigs now have not a majority of the popular vote, and Massachusetts, with a Whig majority not so large as the Liberty vote in that State, would throw themselves into the scale of the former?

Suppose, however, the Whig party should be driven by this Democratic movement to nominate a Wilmot Proviso candidate, the slaveholders would then run a separate candidate, and the election would go to the House. This would be the worst that could happen, and certainly it would not be so ignominious as defeat, after having won the disgrace of adopting the Missouri Compromise, as three candidates are now before the House—two representing the principle of the ordinance of 1787, one representing slavery. The slave States will number fourteen, (the vote being counted by States,) the free States sixteen, including Delaware, whose Senators and Representative voted uniformly for the Proviso. It is in the power of the non-slaveholding States to elect their candidate—and were the members of the two parties in the House from these States to refuse stubbornly to compromise their differences, and unite as one man against the slavery candidate, it would be death to both parties. The dividing line having been drawn between slavery-extension and slavery-restriction, the advocates of the former being in the minority, and yet carrying the day through the miserable party dissensions of the latter, we can scarcely doubt that the result would be such a demonstration in the free States as would overwhelm all the old party distinctions and party leaders. The members from the free States would not dare, when an interest of such magnitude was at stake, to hazard it by pushing their party animosities to extremes.

But let all these speculations go for what they are worth, one thing is certain: if the Whigs settle upon the No-More-Territory issue, and set up a candidate pledged to that, the Wilmot Proviso Democrats can elect their candidate without the help of Massachusetts, or a single slave State. Will not political managers ponder these things?

THE LOUISVILLE EXAMINER.

We are glad to welcome again the *Louisville Examiner*. For some weeks it failed to reach us, but the mail-man or the mail is more regular now.

The paper more than meets the expectations it awakened, and we hope receives a liberal support. But it ought not to be forgotten that an Anti-Slavery paper, in a slave State, requires far more patronage than is yielded to it in its own State. It has claims upon the friends of Freedom in other States, and it is all-important to give it vigorous aid. Recollect, the *Examiner* in Louisville, the *Era* in Washington, are signs of progress. Who anticipated such progress two years ago? Shall the signs cease? We hope the friends of Liberty everywhere will bear in mind the *Examiner*.

By the way, our friend, the editor, has been delivering an address at the South Hanover (Indiana) College, an institution associated in our mind with many pleasant reminiscences. THOMAS H. SHREVE, whose editorial contributions have long enriched the columns of the Louisville Journal, and whose fine talents ought long since to have been employed on a press of his own, thus notices the address:

"John C. Vaughan, Esq., our neighbor of the Examiner, addressed the Philalethean Society on Thursday night. The high expectations which were generally entertained were not only realized but surpassed by his address. It was bold, brilliant, original, and masterly, and enchained the attention of a very large auditory throughout the time employed in its delivery. It displayed much learning and research, and was one of the most eminently practical discourses we have ever had the good fortune to hear. The orator's views on the duties and responsibilities of life, his examination of the claims of many world-renowned statesmen to the title of greatness, his searching comparison between a classic and a Christian education, between the heroes and model men of Greece and Rome and those of Judea, and his fervent appeals to the young men of the day to devote their energies to duty, right, and truth, made a deep, and, we trust, lasting impression on all who heard him. We hope the address may be given to the public, for we feel convinced that it ought to be widely circulated, in order that the eminently good seed it contains may have an opportunity of taking root and fructifying in many of the earnest minds that are now engaged in the true reforming movements of the day."

The New York correspondent of the *National Era*, in speaking of the influence of boarding-houses in large cities, takes occasion to make a fling at "Fourierism," which betrays such a profound ignorance of the arrangements in Association, as to render it unworthy of a serious reply. We regret, however, that a man for whom we have such a sincere esteem as the editor of that paper should consent to sully his columns with a slur on other laborers in the work of reform, which is adapted to excite prejudices, which, however groundless, it is almost beyond the reach of argument to remove.—*Harbinger*.

The *Harbinger* must pardon us. We have always avoided, in our writings, any "slur" upon those who were laboring for the benefit of their fellow-men, howsoever we may have disagreed with them; but we are in the habit of extending much liberty to our correspondents, and, therefore, seldom feel as if it were necessary to disclaim responsibility for their opinions.—*Ed. Era.*

BRIGADIER GENERAL HOPPING died at Mier on the 1st inst.

TABLE OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1846.

The following table, which we have prepared from materials furnished in the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1846, presents at one view many curious and interesting facts. It shows:

1. The several classes of patents taken out;
2. The number of inventions or discoveries in each class;
3. The proportion of each class and of the aggregate to each State;
4. The proportion of each class and of the aggregate to the non-slaveholding and slaveholding sections of the country, and to this country and foreign countries, respectively.

It will be seen that the inventions or discoveries in agriculture, metallurgy, calorific operations, and as it respects all sorts of carriage or conveyance by land, constitute about half of the whole number.

Three States (Tennessee, Arkansas, and Florida) and one Territory (Wisconsin) contributed nothing in inventive genius.

Massachusetts and Connecticut received more patents than the whole of the slave States, and New York alone two and a half times as many.

Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, with one-third of the white population of the whole country, have received two-thirds of all the patents.

The slave States, with one-third of the free population of the whole country, have received only one-seventh of the entire number of patents issued.

So far as the obtaining of patents for discoveries and inventions indicates the prevalence of an inventive, active, or projecting mind, New York stands pre-eminent among all the States.

FREE STATES.

States.	Agriculture.	Metallurgy.	Fibrous, textile.	Civil engineering.	Chemical.	Land carriage, &c.	Mechanical power.	Mills, &c.	Lumber.	Glass, brick, stone.	Leather.	Household.	Fine arts.	Surgical.	Wearing apparel.	Calorific.	Steam.	Navigation.	Mathematical.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Maine	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	6
New Hampshire	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	6
Vermont	3	4	2	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Rhode Island	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3
Connecticut	4	7	3	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	2	2	2	.	1	.	1	28
Massachusetts	2	5	10	1	2	5	.	1	2	2	.	1	2	2	3	10	3	1	1	3	56
New York	29	21	5	6	8	25	4	7	7	1	9	6	9	5	4	35	8	1	6	1	197
New Jersey	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	9
Pennsylvania	11	16	5	2	3	11	1	1	.	2	5	5	6	4	1	9	5	.	1	5	92
Ohio	2	3	1	.	1	4	.	1	2	1	.	3	.	1	1	3	2	.	2	1	29
Michigan	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5
Indiana	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Illinois	3	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Iowa	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Wisconsin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	63	64	27	13	15	52	7	15	17	6	14	17	18	16	12	62	20	5	10	12	465

SLAVE STATES.

States.	Agriculture.	Metallurgy.	Fibrous, textile.	Civil engineering.	Chemical.	Land carriage, &c.	Mechanical power.	Mills, &c.	Lumber.	Glass, brick, stone.	Leather.	Household.	Fine arts.	Surgical.	Wearing apparel.	Calorific.	Steam.	Navigation.	Mathematical.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
District of Columbia	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	9
Delaware	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Maryland	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	1	18
Virginia	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	2	13
North Carolina	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
South Carolina	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Georgia	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	7
Florida	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Alabama	1	2	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8
Louisiana	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5
Mississippi	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Arkansas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tennessee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kentucky	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Missouri	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4
Texas	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2
Total	15	5	4	4	5	7	.	5	.	2	2	5	1	1	3	8	3	3	2	5	80

FOREIGN NATIONS.

Nations.	Metallurgy.	Fibrous, textile	Chemical.	Land conveyance.	Mills, &c.	Fine arts.	Calorific.	Navigation.	Mathematical.	Total.
England	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
France	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Total	3	1	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	17

JOHN P. HALE.

The *Western Citizen*, of Chicago, first nominated John P. Hale for the Presidency. The nomination has been sustained with much unanimity by the Liberty press. His name will undoubtedly be submitted to the decision of a General Nominating Convention. What this may be we know not.

The *Emancipator*, of the 1st instant, has an excellent and a spirited sketch of Mr. Hale, in which his Anti-Slavery qualifications are spoken of in the strongest terms. The Liberty men in the East, who know him best, rely undoubtingly upon his entire fidelity to the Anti-Slavery cause. The late State Liberty Convention in Massachusetts passed a resolution highly complimentary to him, and in a report of remarks made by Mr. Leavitt upon the occasion, we find the following:

"What has become of the Independent Democratic party of New Hampshire? What has become of the Liberty party? It has gone, according to the doctrines of these gentlemen; but the persons who used to co-operate with us as the Liberty party are there, organized, and well organized, and going on to complete success. Now, sir, shall we leave this fact, and go to hunting up a name? I am surprised that such a question should be raised in the Liberty Party Convention of Massachusetts. I thought that we were not contending for a name, but for an *object*, which, if we accomplish, we should be most happy to let our poor names be buried in oblivion. Then we should let that party which is represented by Mr. Berry and Mr. Hale, and by the Liberty party papers in New Hampshire, be received as a faithful coadjutor, and recognised as part and parcel of the Liberty party of the United States. I had formerly some doubts on that score—whether it was fully identified with the Liberty party of the United States; and I took, in conjunction with other friends, satisfactory and honorable measures to settle that question, by conference with some of the leading minds in that State; and on a full and free conference, as full and free a conference as there ever was held between honest men—[A voice in the crowd: 'How long ago was that conference?'] Not long ago, sir—and I was satisfied that the combined party—I do not mean the Whig party and its 'allies,' but that party which is represented by the 'Independent Democrat and Freeman'—is identified with the Liberty party of the United States; and, in proof of it, those gentlemen are prepared to give the best evidence in their power, by co-operating with us in the National Convention as one party.

"We have, then, the judgment of all the Liberty men in New Hampshire. I do not believe there is one man in New Hampshire that dissents from this view, or that supposes that there are two Anti-Slavery parties there. We have therefore all the evidence on which sober and rational and earnest men ought to act. There is no reason for doubt or hesitancy as to the principles of Mr. Hale. I believe him to be an honest man, and he has shown that he is not afraid of sacrifice, that he is not afraid of being sacrificed, and such a man is to be trusted on his word.

"We have heard it said by some, that we have not summered and wintered him. I ask where he was last winter, and where he was last summer, and the year before also? [Tremendous Applause."]

These observations are the more remarkable, as coming from Mr. Leavitt.

THE NEW ENGLAND OFFERING.

A neatly printed monthly, with this title, has just appeared in Boston, the pages of which are supplied by the contributions of females, who are or have been factory laborers. It is under the care of Harriet Farley, the young lady so favorably known as the principal editor of the Lowell Offering. The papers are generally well written. We notice particularly a series of fables, or "Prose Poems," by Lucy Larcom, who has recently left her loom at Lowell, for the comparative freedom of a school teacher in the West. The following would scarcely suffer in comparison with the parables of Krummacher and Lessing:

"THE PRAIRIE VIOLETS.

"A broad river swept in grandeur to the ocean. It was overhung on one side by gigantic bluffs, which, like strong pillars, seemed to support the arch of the sky. From the other side a green prairie slanted away, wide and dazzling, toward the distant sunrising. A traveller came to the bank of the river. He beheld the majestic scenery, and listened to the solemn flow of the waters, and was oppressed with wonder and awe. But looking down, he saw at his foot a cluster of delicate blue flowers, trembling and drooping with dew amid the grass of the prairie. They were violets. And when he saw them he smiled; for just such lovely blossoms grew in the secluded dells of his home. And the sight of them made everything look more beautiful; nor was he longer lonely in the mighty solitude.

"The traveller went on his way, and no eye glanced over the landscape, save that of the reposing deer, or the homeward flying bird. The shades of twilight veiled the river, the rocks, and the prairie. Then the fragrance of the violets, rising on the cool air, pervaded all around, and at last mingled with the clouds.

"Ever lovely are the meek blossoms of humility, but never lovelier than when they spring up in the hearts of the great and gifted. The bold sublimity of genius overpowers the gazer; but when he sees blended with it the mild and unobtrusive virtues, he is softened into love; and, imparting to greatness its chief glory, the odor of humble goodness ascends above it, and is accepted as sweetest incense by the Majesty of Heaven."

J. G. W.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO—SANTA ANNA.

The intelligence from Mexico, given in another column, is of the greatest importance. The destruction of life has been deplorably severe on both sides, but especially among the Mexicans. Many widows have been made; many homes filled with anguish. Would to God that this slaughter might now terminate!

We rejoice to see indications of peace. Much surprise is expressed that General Scott should have arrested his march after two such victories, and proposed an armistice. It seems that British influence was exerted to bring this about, but we do not find in this a sufficient explanation. We suppose the two leading motives must have been, a strong desire in General Scott to save a city of two hundred thousand people from the horrible tragedy which must have been enacted, had the army, with its passions fired by the excitement of storming, been compelled to fight its way against the fifteen or twenty thousand soldiers remaining within; and an anxiety to prevent a dissolution or removal of the Government, and the indefinite postponement, in consequence, of all hope of peace. He acted wisely. He could have marched into the city, but he would have found no Government there to treat with. As it is, the pride of the Mexicans was spared, they were not driven to desperation; the Government remained in the capital, and consented to open negotiations.

We confess that we cherish but faint expectations of peace. Valencia, Bustamente, Paredes, are at large. The States may refuse to ratify the decision of the Central Government. But it is not worth while to speculate, as a few days will bring us intelligence on this point.

Some of the papers are exulting over these victories in a style of offensive vaingloriousness. Doubtless, American soldiers have displayed, throughout this war, firmness, endurance, daring, and skill; but must a Republic of twenty millions of people be thrown into an agony of triumph because she has uniformly been able to worst a most unhappy country of seven millions of people, and three-fourths of them Indians? The same class of journals abound in sneers against the Mexicans and their generals, against their bravery, their skill, their patriotism. If they are cowardly and unskilful, then what becomes of our "*glorious*" victories? Is it worth while to fill whole columns of our papers with extravagant self-glorification, because our best generals, with choice troops, have flogged a cowardly, clumsy foe?

It is no compliment to our own arms to disparage the courage of a foe; and it is mean to slander him in his adversity. But there is no truth in these charges against the Mexicans. They have not been able to resist their invaders, but they have struggled against their advance, step by step, with all the power they possessed. Who can read the accounts of the bloody battle of Buena Vista, when they fought two days, exhausted as they were by hunger and thirst, and left between one and two thousand of their number on the field; or of these two battles under the walls of their capital, contested for two days, with a loss on their side of three or four thousand souls; and then basely sneer at their want of courage?

Nor are the denunciations launched against Santa Anna in any better taste. We should like to see the American general pointed out that, with such means and materials as Santa Anna had at his command, in so short a period, with intestine Discord and Faction warring against him all the while, could have mustered more or better armies, or fought more or better battles than Santa Anna has done at Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, and the city of Mexico? And, despite all his reverses, Faction storming within the gates, and a foreign Foe ready to storm without, he still maintains himself erect, and, if stern necessity demand a peace odious in the eyes of his countrymen, shows himself capable, with a strength of will few could exhibit, of taking the lead even in this. A meaner or weaker man would have fled from this responsibility.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections in North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, and Indiana, took place before any general attempt in the Whig party to substitute the issue, "No more Slave Territory," for that of, "No more Territory." And yet they were all favorable to the Whigs, the aggregate gain to the party in Congress being five members. In Indiana, it is worthy of notice that their gains were made in those Democratic districts the representatives from which had been false to the Wilmot Proviso. Another thing worthy of remark is, that the apparent devotion of the Whig party of the North to this Proviso, did not exert the least influence against it in the slave States referred to.

But the issue to a great extent has been changed. For the last month, the most strenuous efforts have been made to slur over the Proviso, and rally the party on the new doctrine, "No more Territory." Particular prominence was given to this in Maine and Vermont, while the Democratic journals and leading men of those States were understood to maintain their old ground—the Wilmot Proviso.

The results of the elections in these States are before our readers. The Whig leaders, we should think, ought to be admonished. A heavy loss in Vermont, their pet State, and the complete triumph of the Democratic ticket in Maine, with a great falling off in the Whig vote, furnish very satisfactory evidence that there is no peculiar virtue in the new issue, if they do not prove that the old one is far preferable. The Albany Atlas has some very pertinent remarks on the recent election:

"PAUL DILLINGHAM, jun., the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, was one of the most firm and zealous and unhesitating advocates of the Wilmot Proviso. His votes in Congress, and his opinions on this subject, were freely presented to the people of the State, and have, as we see, been approved by them; and the same cause that rallied the people of New Hampshire a second time to the Democratic platform (though the defection of the Conservative press of New York and New England for the cause of freedom again partly repelled that State) has brought out the fulness of the Democratic strength in Vermont, and, after a dark night, disclosed to the Democratic party there the morn, if not the full day, of victory."

The Democrats, as well as the Whigs, may as well act on the assumption that there is a growing spirit in the free States, which will not much longer tolerate the "base bending of the knee" to Slavery.

VERMONT ELECTION—LIBERTY VOTE.

The annual election in Vermont has taken place, leaving all parties very much as they stood last year. We have seen returns from only 112 towns. It appears that the Whigs have sustained a small loss in these towns; the Democrats have made a small gain. The Liberty vote is as follows in 112 towns: Last year, 3,880; this year, 3,936. In the returns before us, we find the town of Orange credited with 116 Liberty votes. We presume this to be a mistake, and have called it 16 only.

We notice that several Liberty Representatives are chosen. It is probable that the Whigs and Democrats in the Legislature will be so nearly equal that the Liberty members will hold the balance of power.

The firmness of the Liberty party in Vermont deserves commendation. Both parties have made high bids for their votes. We noticed, previous to the late election, that appeals to them were made by both of the old parties, each of which was declared to be an Anti-Slavery party. The Democrats claimed the Wilmot Proviso as their own; the Whigs urged their hostility to the Mexican war. Our Liberty friends wisely saw in these professions of the old parties a strong argument in favor of steadfast adherence to that independent political action which has been the means of calling them forth.

In the town of Colchester, where it was said the Liberty men had held a meeting, and formally dissolved their party, our vote is, this year, 20; last year, 18. The Boston Atlas expended a column of rejoicing over the story of this apocryphal Colchester meeting, as an evidence that the Liberty party was about to abandon the field. Doubtless in this case "the wish was father to the thought."

J. G. W.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Liberty Convention at Worcester, on the 1st inst., was one of the largest ever held in the State, and its proceedings were characterized by harmony and unabated zeal. Two gentlemen argued in favor of the Macedon Lock nomination ingeniously and earnestly, but to no effect. For ourselves, we love and honor Gerrit Smith; and were it now possible to unite the Liberty party upon him, we could cheerfully give him our vote, under protest against committing ourselves to anything beyond the Liberty idea. But this is manifestly out of the question. The party, as a party, cannot be brought into his support. Liberty men are unwilling to take what appears to be an unnecessary burden upon their shoulders, in the shape of the nineteen articles of the Macedon Lock political creed. They love too well the One Idea for which they have contended so long and earnestly. We hope, however, that between us and our friends in New York there will be no unkind words or feelings. We have neither the right nor disposition to censure them for acting in accordance with their convictions of duty, however much we may regret that those convictions do not harmonize entirely with our own.

A resolution approving the course of Hon. John P. Hale was adopted, with great unanimity. A clause suggestive of his nomination by the Buffalo Convention was stricken out, as we think, very judiciously, on the ground that it might wear the appearance of forestalling the action of that body. It is by no means certain that J. P. Hale will consent to stand as a candidate. He will naturally be guided very much by the opinions and wishes of the Independents and Liberty men of his own State, who have stood by him in his long and arduous struggle. Their Convention will be held on the 30th inst.

The Liberty men of Massachusetts would cordially support any one of the gentlemen who have been named as suitable candidates in the different Liberty papers. Gen. Fessenden, of Maine; Judge Jay, of New York; John P. Hale, of New Hampshire; and Francis J. Lemoyne, of Pennsylvania, would probably each of them command the entire Liberty vote. With Judge Jay or J. P. Hale for our candidate, we should be likely to receive the aid of many Anti-Slavery Whigs and Democrats.

J. G. W.

DEATH OF BENJAMIN B. DAVIS.

We have seldom been called to record a more painful event than the demise of BENJAMIN B. DAVIS, which occurred on the 8th instant. Few men were possessed with a like happy organization, either for social enjoyment or business life. His life was adorned by many moral virtues; and his uniform social affability, and faithful observance of the rights of others, endeared him to a large circle of worthy friends and warm admirers. His death in early life, and in the full vigor of an active, naturally strong, and well-cultivated mind, has produced a deep sensation.

He was born on the 21st of the 11th month, 1811. His disease was fever, which terminated his life after an illness of about 21 days, in the 36th year of his age.—*Homestead Journal, Salem, O.*

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN C. SPENCER.

Mr. Tyler, in his letter on Texas annexation, having complimented his "entire Cabinet," as being auxiliary to his annexation scheme, the Hon. John C. Spencer appeared, a few days ago, in a letter in the *National Intelligencer*, in which he says:

"As I have no desire to obtain a false credit or unjust censure, for acts in which I did not participate, nor to avoid responsibility for sentiments honestly entertained, I have deemed it proper to trouble you with this note for publication, merely to say, that I never assented to the course pursued by Mr. Tyler to annex Texas to this country; that, as stated by him in his first communication on the subject, the incipient steps towards that measure were taken by him in conjunction with Mr. Upshur, without the knowledge of any other persons; and that when the matter was brought before the Cabinet, of which I was a member, my opposition to it was decidedly manifested. This opposition to the views and policy of the President was the immediate cause of my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and of my retirement from Mr. Tyler's Cabinet, on the 1st of May, 1844. That the 'entire Cabinet' subsequent to my withdrawal were 'auxiliaries' in the plan of annexation, I do not mean to deny."

REV. A. A. PHELPS.

The following well-bestowed compliment to the upright and disinterested life of our lamented friend Phelps, is from the *Christian Freeman*, a Universalist paper, under the control of the Rev. Sylvanus Cobb:

"He was our neighbor for some time in East Boston, having the charge of the Maverick (Orthodox) church, in this place. He was a man of benevolent heart and upright life, frank and kind-hearted as a neighbor and associate, and not restricted in his friendly intercourse to the limits of a sect. A number of the last years of his life were extensively devoted to the cause of the oppressed, and into his labors in the Anti-Slavery cause he carried warmth of heart, discrimination of judgment, and uncommon powers of intellect. He was one of the ablest preachers of his sect, and in controversy he had few equals. His work in defence of the Sabbath, which embodies the arguments which he presented in his public conflict with Come-out-ism, is a masterly performance, the best we have read on this subject. He lived to do good; and while we discard some of his theological tenets, we revere his memory, which will live in the hearts of the wise and the good, while the names of those of his brethren who abandoned him for his sympathies with the enslaved, will be lost in oblivion."

LITERARY NOTICES.

GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY. October, 1847. Philadelphia.

Prompt as usual. The plates this month are inferior in style of the usual embellishments of this valuable monthly. It contains part twelfth of Cooper's deeply interesting story of the Islets of the Gulf. Cooper has wonderful art as a narrator, but as an essayist we have no patience with him. Among other contributors to this number, we note Seba Smith and W. Gilmore Simms.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. August, 1847. American edition. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by W. Adam, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

The majority of the articles in this number are of substantial value. The Politico Economist will be highly interested in the review of Doubleday's Financial History of England. An article on German Lady Novelists is a little too flippant for the pages of such a work. The writer is reluctant to admit the intellectual power of woman, and evidently he belongs to that class of male critics who hold that the two great departments for woman's labors are the kitchen and nursery. He would graciously permit her, however, to write tales of domestic life, because male genius, he holds, is never qualified for such a task. It has not an appreciative sense of the affections, &c. We wonder if he ever read Goldsmith, Zschakke, and Dickens!

The Review contains a capital article on the Scotch Law of Entail, which will suit our Land Reformers in some respects. It is more thorough, however, in principle than application. There is an article on Dr. Chalmers, interesting on account of its subject rather than its style. Another on China catches some of the most striking features of social life in that empire. There is also an elaborate dissertation on Photography, beside several other instructive papers.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. Boston: E. Littell & Co.

The Living Age is one of our most welcome exchanges. It happily concentrates in its columns the spirit of foreign literature.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. August, 1847. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by W. Adam, Bookseller, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

The contents of this number are: Grote's History of Greece; Ben Nevis and Ben Muich; Letters on the Truths contained in Popular Superstitions; History of the Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena; Juancho, the Bull Fighter; the Emerald Studs; Cæsar; Reid and the Philosophy of Common Sense.

Here is a fine variety of topics, treated as only Blackwood's Magazine treats such matters. We may have more to say of some things in this number hereafter.

For the National Era.

THE ILLS OF LIFE.

BY MISS PHŒBE CAREY.

How oft, when pursued by evils,
We falter and faint by the way,
But are fearless when, o'ertaken,
We pause, and turn at bay.

When storms in the distance have gathered,
I have trembled their wrath to meet,
Yet stood firm when the arrowy lightning
Has fallen at my feet.

My soul in the shadows of twilight
Has groaned beneath its load,
And felt at the solemn midnight
Secure in the hand of God.

I have been with friends who were cherished
All earthly things above,
Till I deemed the death pangs lighter
Than the pangs of parting love.

Yet with one fearful struggle,
When at last the dread blow fell,
I have kept my heart from breaking,
And calmly said, farewell!

I have looked at the grave, and shuddered
For my kindred treading near,
And when their feet had entered,
My soul forgot its fear.

Our ills are not so many
Nor so hard to bear below,
But our suffering in dread of the future
Is more than our present wo.

We see with our vision imperfect
Such causes of doubt and fear—
Some yet that are far in the distance,
And some that may never be near—

When if we would trust in His wisdom,
Whose purpose we may not see,
We would find, whatever our trials,
As our day our strength shall be.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VERMONT ELECTION.

The Democrats have made decided gains in this State. The Whigs have lost. The Liberty vote is about the same as last year.

The Representatives thus far elected are, compared with 1846, as follows:

	1847.	1846.
Whigs - - - -	104	118
Democrats - - -	77	69
Liberty - - - -	14	12

Nine towns are yet to be heard from. Forty were unrepresented last year; thirty-five are in the same predicament this year.

☞ By later dates we learn that the House, thus far, stands—Whigs 102, Democrats 81, Liberty men 23; the Liberty men of course holding the balance of power.

MAINE.

The Democrats have elected all their Congressional candidates in Maine, as follows:

Second district, Asa W. H. Clapp; 4th, Franklin Clark; 5th, Ephraim K. Smart; 6th, James S. Wiley.

They have also elected a Governor and a majority of the members of the Legislature.

Large majorities of the people have voted to limit the power of the Legislature to involve the State in debt to an amount exceeding $300,000; and in favor of changing the Constitution so that Governor, Senators, and Representatives, may be elected by pluralities.

WISCONSIN.

The New York Tribune believes, from the returns received, that John R. Tweedy (Whig) is elected, in Wisconsin, Delegate to Congress, over Strong, the Democratic candidate. But it does not claim it as a party triumph, so much as a victory of sound morals over corruption, the moral character of Mr. Strong, it is supposed, having caused the defection of many Democrats.

THE RESULT.

Twenty-six of the twenty-nine States have voted for members of Congress, and the result, briefly stated, is—Whigs 111, Democrats 100, Native 1, vacancies 2. The vacancies (in Ohio and Michigan) will be filled by Democrats, which will give the Democrats 102. Maryland, Mississippi, and Louisiana, have yet to vote. Their delegations last Congress stood—Whigs 3, Democrats 11. If they should return the same this year, the parties in the House will stand—114 Whigs, 113 Democrats, 1 Native, (Mr. Levin, who will vote probably with the Whigs on most questions.)

SIGNIFICANT.

A full meeting of the Boston Whigs was held last Wednesday evening week, for organization. Charles Sumner introduced a series of resolutions, denouncing the war; opposing all further support of it; opposing any acquisition of territory by conquest, or as an indemnity for the expenses of the war; and re-affirming the Wilmot Proviso. They were discussed, and finally laid upon the table. The Boston Whig remarks: "Our friends throughout the State will now comprehend the justice of our uneasiness about the Wilmot Proviso, which is comprehended in one of the resolutions. There is no earnest support of that measure among the Whigs. If the Whigs of the State feel it to be worth sustaining, they must take care of it themselves."

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE—ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH STEAMER UNION—MORE FAILURES.

The French steamer Union, Captain Hobert, from Cherbourg on the 31st ultimo, arrived at New York last Thursday, 16th instant, bringing Paris papers to the 29th, and London to the 27th ultimo. Number of passengers—70 cabin, 150 steerage.

Deep sensation had been created in Paris by the murder of the Dutchess of Praslin by her husband, and his suicide by poison. The cause of this horrible tragedy was a quarrel the night before the murder was committed, in which the Dutchess reproached her husband with improper intimacy with a woman who had been the governess of their nine children.

The number of bankruptcies in Paris the last year amounted to 1,130.

The Queen of Spain and her husband are on worse terms than ever. Intelligence had reached Madrid, that Andalusia was in a very unsettled State.

The Ministry of Portugal had resigned. Everything wore a doubtful and gloomy aspect. The removal of the British force will be the signal, it is feared, of a general rising.

Thirteen States of the Confederation in Switzerland have voted in favor of a revision of the federal compact.

The war continues in Circassia between the Russians and Mountaineers with varying success.

The cholera was making frightful ravages in some parts.

The Polish trial in Berlin drags its slow length along. Only 24 of the accused have been tried; 250 persons are implicated. It is supposed the process may be protracted till 1849.

The Pope was preparing to defend the independence of his country, and, it was said, had resolved to transfer the seat of Government to Bologna, rather than yield to the Austrians.

The crops in England were abundant; the receipts of grain large; the money market was a little easier, the Bank of England being rather more liberal; breadstuffs had further declined; several heavy failures among the corn merchants had taken place—among others, Alexander Dickson & Co., near Belfast—liabilities, £200,000; Messrs. Lyon & Finney, Liverpool—the effect of this failure will be felt principally in New Orleans and London. The old established house of Woodley has suspended payment — liabilities, £450,000.

The steamboat Cricket blew up on the morning of the 28th ultimo, on the Thames, with one hundred and fifty passengers on board. Six were killed—a considerable number injured.

The *London Post* gives the following statement of the relative strength of parties in Parliament: Protectionists, 237; Liberals, 319; Peelites, 86; Nondescript, (Lord Seaham,) 1—653. *Returns not made:* Kilkenny county, 2; Orkney, 1; Sudbury disfranchised, 2—total, 658.

From the London Gazette of August 27.

PRICES OF CORN.—General weekly average received in the week ending August 26, 1847: Wheat, 62*s*., 6,436; barley, 38*s*., 11,690; oats, 28*s*., 9,340; rye, 35*s*., 5,307; beans, 53*s*., 2,556; peas, 10*s*., 4,106.

Aggregate average of six weeks, which governs duty: Wheat, 7*s*. 11*d*.; barley, 43*s*. 7*d*.; oats, 30*s*., rye, 51*s*. 11*d*.; beans, 53*s*. 4*d*.; peas, 47*s*. 4*d*.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, *August* 27.

At this day's market the attendance of dealers was pretty good, and sales of wheat were made to a fair extent at fully the prices of Tuesday, in some instances at rather higher. Though there were few oats at market, they were 1*d*. to 2*d*. cheaper; a few Irish, new, of only indifferent quality, were sold at 3*s*. per 45 pounds.

LIVERPOOL, *August* 28.

COTTON.—New Orleans, 6⅛*d*. a 8*d*.; Georgia, 6¼*d*. a 8*d*.. Market very dull, on account of the depressed state of money matters. Eight thousand bales sold last week.

FLOUR.—Prices ruling from 24*s*. to 27*s*.

WHEAT.—Selling from 1*s*. to 2*s*. lower than last quotations.

LONDON COTTON MARKET, *August* 27.

Prices steady, and a fair business done. The sales of the week were 4,500 bales, at 4¾*d*. to 4⅞*d*. for middling to fully fair. Our Liverpool correspondent says: "Our market presented a dull appearance, the trade being the chief operators, but prices in most instances are maintained. From the manufacturing districts, accounts state that nearly all articles continued very much depressed, and in some cases lower prices had been obliged to be submitted to."

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA—ONE WEEK LATER.

So many lines of steamers are getting under weigh, and so frequent are arrivals, that foreign news is becoming as common as domestic. An arrival from abroad will soon be regarded with no other feelings than those with which we receive a mail from any section of our own country.

The steamer Britannia, Captain Harrison, left Liverpool on the 4th, and arrived at Boston on the 19th, with 110 passengers.

The steamer Great Britain was floated off on the 27th ult.

Gen. Armstrong and Mr. Winthrop came home in the Britannia.

Lord Palmerston's threat of an appeal to force for the collection of debts from Spain is not viewed seriously in England.

A small number of British troops have been defeated at the Cape of Good Hope by an overwhelming force of Kaffirs.

The most important news by this arrival concerns Italy, and the political combinations growing out of her peculiar condition. France, it is stated, despite the sympathies of the people with the Pope, has formed an alliance with Austria to oppose his liberal measures. England, as might have been expected, will sustain the Pope. Her Government is preparing a formidable naval expedition to the Ionian Islands, to aid him in the anticipated struggle with Austria. The town of Tenara, in Italy, has been invested by the Austrian troops, and a declaration of war seems inevitable on the part of the Pope. "His Holiness" has announced his purpose to lead his army in person, in the event of a war; and the King of Sardinia has declared his intention to aid him. Every friend of liberal principles must wish all success to the Pope in his noble struggle against an abominable despotism. He may find more auxiliaries than he now dreams of.

"The aspect of the grain markets is to be seen at a glance, in the annexed comparative statement:

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 18. Per Caledonia. s. d. s. d.	Sept. 4. Per Britannia. s. d. s. d.
Amer. Wheat	7 6 a 8 6	6 6 a 7 6
West. Flour	25 0 a 26 6	24 6 a 25 6
Indian Corn	25 0 a 32 6	26 0 a 31 0
Indian Meal	13 0 a 13 0	14 0 a 15 0

PRICES CURRENT AT LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 14. s. d. s. d.	Aug. 19. s. d. s. d.	Sept. 4. s. d. s. d.
Flour, 196lb.	26 0 a 27 0	25 0 a 26 6	20 0 a 25 6
Wheat, 70lb.	8 6 a 9 0	6 9 a 8 6	
Corn, 480lb.	26 0 a 30 0	25 0 a 30 0	26 0 a 31 0
Meal, 196lb.	14 0 a 14 0	12 0 a 13 6	14 0 a 15 0

"A gradual downward tendency is perceptible in the corn market, with but little hopes of a reanimation. A large business, however, continues to be done in wheat and flour, but at declining rates, mainly influenced by large supplies, both of the home and foreign descriptions. The home harvest is looked upon as secure, and the crops generally are considered to be a full average, and other produce is not deficient either in quality or supply. The present quotations cannot be regarded as the minimum point."

FROM THE BRAZOS.

General Marshall, at Monterey, has been ordered to proceed to Vera Cruz without delay.

Colonel Tibbatts, on his way from Monterey, with six companies of infantry, escorting a train, was attacked near Ramos by a large body of Mexicans, but succeeded in beating them off.

General Urrea continues his operations. He has issued a manifesto to the American soldiers, urging them to leave their camp, and throw themselves into the arms of Mexico, who has never injured them.

The mutiny in the North Carolina regiment has been effectually quelled, and the regiment has been ordered to the rear.

Reports of threatened aggressive movements by Urrea had induced General Wool to adopt rigid precautionary measures.

THE DEMOCRATS ascribe their reverses in Pennsylvania a year ago to a superabundance of rain. The Whigs lay the blame of their defeat this year in Maine to the same cause. From all which we learn that the Whigs of Maine have as great a horror of wet weather as the Democrats of Pennsylvania. "He that observeth the clouds shall not reap," saith Solomon.

GREAT BATTLES IN MEXICO—BLOODY VICTORIES—AN ARMISTICE.

We stopped our press last week to announce the important news, just received, that General Scott, after two days' fighting, and two bloody victories over Valencia and Santa Anna, at Contreros and Churubusco, consented to an armistice, in sight of the city of Mexico, while propositions of peace should be discussed by Commissioner Trist and Commissioners of the Mexican Government. On our first page, we copy from the *Union* a letter giving the details of the military operations on the 19th and 20th of August. The papers are crowded with particulars of these great battles, which for the most part are mere repetitions or amplifications of what the reader will find in the letter referred to.

At the main battle of Churubusco, the American force actually engaged amounted to 7,000, with two light batteries of eight pieces, in conflict with 32,000 Mexicans, strongly fortified, and with heavy artillery. The latter were routed at the point of the bayonet, and pursued to the gates of the city.

The carnage was awful. Some of the newspapers publish lists of the killed and wounded, from which we make the following abstract:

First Division—Major General Worth.—Killed: commissioned officers, none; non-commissioned, 5; musicians and privates, 32. Wounded: commissioned officers, 13; non-commissioned officers, 41; privates, &c., 225. Missing: privates, 10. Total, 336.

First Brigade, Second Division—Gen. Twiggs.—Killed: rifles, 4; 1st artillery, 10; 3d infantry, 5—19. Wounded: rifles, 10; 1st artillery, 16; 3d infantry, 28—54. Missing: rifles, 3; 1st artillery, 1; 3d infantry, 8—12. Total, 85.

Second Brigade, Second Division.—Killed, 23; wounded, 126; missing, 4. Engineer company: wounded, 4; missing, 1—5. Total, 158.

Third Division—General Pillow.—Commissioned officers: killed, 1; wounded, 11; missing, 1. Non-commissioned officers and privates: killed, 11; wounded, 121; missing, 10. Total, 158.

Second Brigade.—Killed, 21; wounded and missing, 116. Total, 137.

Fourth Division—General Quitman.—Killed, 16; wounded and missing, 87. Total, 103.

Dragoons attached to the Headquarters of General Scott.—Killed 8; wounded, 4.

Grand Total.—Killed. 136; wounded, 754; missing, 49—939.

There must be some mistake, we presume, in the accounts from which we make this abstract, as the total American loss is set down at 1,017.

It is worthy of remark, that the number of killed in these two battles does not equal the number of deaths by yellow fever in ill-fated New Orleans, for any two weeks since the epidemic. The deaths from this terrible disease average eighty or ninety a week.

LETTER FROM A MEXICAN TO A FRIEND IN TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, *August* 21, 1847.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I am in the blackest of humors. I am overpowered by the most profound melancholy; the whole has gone to the devil. The Yankees, the hateful Yankees, have triumphed, because our inefficient generals cannot even command four soldiers. Generals Valencia and Santa Anna have been routed successively at the stone quarry of San Angel and at the Churubusco Bridge; and Scott, with his army, occupies the hacienda of Portales, distant five miles from here.

That gang of miscreants would have occupied the capital to-day, but General Santa Anna, in order, as it is reported, to prevent such ignominy to the nation as to have the hateful flag of the stars waving over the palace of the Montezumas, has decided on hearing the proposals for peace from the United States Commissioner; and, as a preliminary, to-morrow they will discuss the terms of an armistice. The Commissioners on the part of our Government are Generals Mora, Villamil, and Quijano.

Malediction and eternal hatred to the perversed, who have usurped the title of leaders of the nation only to head revolutions they promoted for their own aggrandizement, and to demoralize all classes of society. A treaty of peace appears to me inevitable, under the most shameful conditions to us; for, without an army or public spirit, which has been deadened by civil dissensions, and in the face of the treasonable selfishness shown by the authorities of some of the States, what advantage is it possible to obtain from a proud enemy, who is conscious of his power?

I will not continue discussing this point, because I feel my soul is burning with despair. Poor country! she has been buried in the mire by those of her sons that she most distinguished.

SANTA ANNA'S ACCOUNT.

We copy from the Washington *Union* of Tuesday the following abstract of Santa Anna's account of the late battles, and declarations of his future intentions:

General Santa Anna commences his manifesto, announcing to the Mexican people the armistice which he had concluded with General Scott, by saying that the events of the 19th and 20th are already too notorious, because they were unfortunate. He then adverts to the extraordinary exertions which he had used to raise and equip an army of more than 20,000 men, and provide supplies for them, and to construct lines of fortifications. His plan of defence, he says, was evident from a glance at the works constructed, and at the disposition of his troops; but in war, an accident, apparently insignificant, may frustrate the most skilful combinations. On the 18th, at 11 A. M., he ordered a general who commanded a division of 5,000 men and twenty-four pieces of artillery to fall back on the village of Coyoacan, for the purpose of effecting a concentration of forces, in consequence of a movement of the enemy.

But this general, forgetting that there could not be two commanders in a field of battle, undertook to object to the order; and, instead of falling back, advanced; and the first news that he (Santa Anna) had of this unfortunate movement was the report of cannon, showing that an engagement had commenced. With a fatal presentiment of the consequences, he immediately placed himself at the head of a brilliant brigade of four thousand men and five pieces of artillery, and proceeded to the support of the general, but arrived too late. The enemy had interposed his forces between them; and the night coming on, and the rain falling in torrents, he was compelled to retire. He, however, sent an order by an aid-de-camp to the refractory general, directing him to retire to San Angel by the only road which was then left him; but, instead of obeying this order, the general sent him word that what he wanted was more troops; that he had beaten the enemy, and put him to flight, and had granted promotions in consequence of the victory!

The next day, at dawn, Santa Anna says he made another effort to proceed to the support of the erring general, (whose name he does not mention,) but had hardly put himself in motion when the enemy made his attack, and in ten minutes the general was routed. The consequences of this, he says, were terrible. The enemy could, by a rapid movement, reach the capital before it was possible for him to succor it, or might fall with the whole body of his troops upon a part of the Mexican army. An engagement did take place between their respective advanced corps, and Santa Anna says that his exertions cost the enemy not a little blood, and that he succeeded in placing himself in a position to save the capital; but, upon receiving a communication from General Scott, proposing an armistice, he concluded to accede to it. He then touches upon the propriety of an armistice in the abstract, and concludes by saying, that if the present armistice does not result in peace, the war can be renewed. He is still, he says, at the head of a respectable body of troops, and the nation will support him in maintaining its honor. At the same time, he threatens to punish factious and seditious opposition to the supreme authority.

From the North American.

CHURUBUSCO AND CONTREROS.

Such are the titles of the battles fought by Gen. Scott, so named from the principal fortifications erected by the enemy. We have given every particular which has so far reached us by mail, besides additional extracts from the Picayune, received by our express. Our entire loss, the Picayune thinks, in killed and wounded, is short of 1,100; that of the enemy is not well known. His loss in killed alone is believed to be fully equal to our entire loss; and it is estimated that at least 3,000 prisoners were taken. The number of his wounded was not ascertained, but is supposed to be very large. Gen. Scott himself received a wound in the leg, below the knee, but, from the manner in which Mr. Kendall speaks of it, we are led to hope the injury a slight one.

In the different works (but mostly in the church) taken by Gen. Twiggs, nearly 2,000 troops were captured. Among them were, Gen. Rincon, who commanded in person; Gen. Anaya, lately President *Substituto*; and Gen. Arevallon; as also Col. Gorostiza, formerly Minister at Washington. Gen. Garay was captured near San Antonio, by Gen. Worth, and several influential officers, among them Col. Miramon, by Gen. Shields, at the hacienda; but the most important capture of all was the entire foreign battalion, mostly made up of deserters from our army, with their commander, the notorious Riley himself.

The loss on our side has fallen most heavily upon the South Carolina and New York volunteers, the 6th infantry, and Smith's light battalion, attached to Worth's division, and the batteries of Capts. Magruder and Taylor. The South Carolina regiment was nearly cut to pieces, losing 137 out of 272 men with which it went into action. The 1st artillery has suffered severely in officers.

The Mexican accounts acknowledge the loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, of no less than thirteen generals (among them, three ex-Presidents) and forty-five pieces of cannon.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

INFORMATION RESPECTING MR. TRIST'S MISSION.

WASHINGTON, *September* 12, 1847.

Since my last letter of this morning, it occurs to me that there is no good reason for withholding from the readers of the Ledger a piece of information which has created some sensation here, and been the cause of some extraordinary Cabinet meetings. It is this:

You will remember that, as I from the commencement informed you, Mr. Trist, when going down to Mexico, had no discretionary power. He was merely deputed to carry down Mr. Buchanan's *ultimatum*, without changing an iota of the same, and empowered only to take counter propositions of the Mexicans, *ad referendem*, for his own Government. I have reason to think that Mr. Buchanan's ultimatum contained at first nothing but the cession of *Upper* California and New Mexico, for a reasonable indemnity, of which it would now be to no purpose to entertain your readers.

The second instructions that were sent out to Mr. Trist insisted, I believe, on *Lower* and *Upper* California; not that there was a particular value set on Lower California, but that it was the natural contiguous extension of Upper California, containing some military positions, and, *inside* the Gulf of California, some harbors that might be improved by our whalers. Since these second instructions have gone out, I am informed, from a credible source, a third set of instructions were forwarded to Vera Cruz, with instructions to be immediately sent to Mr. Trist.

These third instructions, I think, contained a sliding scale for Mr. Trist, especially in regard to the sum to be paid to Mexico as an indemnity, and are less favorable to Mexico than either of the preceding ones. But these instructions have been captured by the guerillas, and will be known to the Mexicans before a duplicate can reach Mr. Trist, who is entirely ignorant of their existence. The Mexicans, therefore, if disposed to treat, as there is now scarcely any doubt they are, will do so quickly, and, in all likelihood, obtain the terms contained in Mr. Trist's previous instructions.

Gen. Kearny, last Saturday, was received very cordially by the President. A strong effort is being made to arrange the matter between him and Lieut. Col. Fremont and Commodore Stockton; and I think, from the means of information I have, is most likely to succeed, if not prevented by the stubbornness of Col. Benton.

We have had a report that Commodore Stockton has started from California, to come home by land, across the mountains. The journey is a dangerous one at this season; the Commodore is not in good health; the snow renders the mountains well-nigh impassable; and apprehensions are entertained, that if he has really undertaken the hazardous journey, he may not reach the United States.

A MOB.

Some time since a dispute arose between a negro fireman on a steamboat and one of the white hands, which occasioned an alteration at St. Louis. The parties separated. Last week, the negro arrived in our city, and met his antagonist on the landing, who was armed with a dray pin. Blows were exchanged; the negro snapping a pistol, and it failing fire, threw it at his adversary, and struck him on the head. He was arrested and brought before the Mayor, and held to bail for further examination on Monday, (yesterday.) It was rumored that the security intended to pay the amount, and let the negro escape. This drew a crowd around the house of the bail on Saturday, which was dispersed, after some threats had been made. This ill-feeling continued through Sunday; and it is said a corps of excited and reckless men kept an eye upon the negro man, ready to seize and punish him, without law, should he in any way obtain his liberty.

The negro was brought before the Mayor yesterday morning, for further examination. After examination, the Mayor ordered him to be committed. A crowd had gathered in the street in front of the Mayor's office. When the marshal and his assistants brought out the prisoner, on the way to the jail, they were surrounded by the crowd; stones and other missiles were hurled at them. The mob seized the negro, rescued him from the officers, and carried him to the river, and across into Covington, Kentucky, followed by the officers and a great crowd of persons. The negro man was taken to a point in Covington, where was a scaffold erected and ropes provided, and other preparations made for hanging him, without law or trial. They placed the rope round his neck, and were deliberately proceeding to execute their purpose, when the Mayor of Covington, with a police posse, appeared on the ground, cut the ropes, and commanded the crowd to disperse, assuring them that if they would proceed in their work of violence, they must go back to Cincinnati for that purpose. The resolute and honorable course of the Mayor of Covington was successful in preventing a further violence there. The mob then took the negro man down the river, and landed him in the lower part of Cincinnati, when he was recaptured by our city police, and taken to prison. They were pursued on their way by the excited and noisy crowd, hurling stones at the officers. The police maintained their ground, and committed the negro man to jail.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

From the Mercer Luminary.

MOB VIOLENCE.

"We learn from the *Clarion of Freedom*, published at Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, that some fellows of the baser sort, urged on by gentlemen of "property and standing," have, on several different nights, assailed the office of that paper, as well as the dwelling of the editor, with stones, eggs, and other missiles. Mr. Hull, the editor of the Clarion, is a determined advocate of reform measures—opposed to Slavery, Intemperance, and other prevalent evils; and by his unflinching firmness has drawn down upon himself the wrath of the populace, which has exhibited itself in the manner above stated.

"An intense excitement pervades the public mind of the place; and, as we learn by a letter from a friend, a meeting was held a week or ten days since, at which resolutions were adopted, palliating the conduct of the mob, and censuring Mr. Hull for the free expression of his opinions. This is too bad. The conduct of the mob, although manifested during excitement, shows a bad state of society; but to find that conduct screened and apologized for by a public meeting, in the glare of day, sinks the character of the town to a vastly lower depth of infamy.

"Policy, if no higher motive, should have taught the citizens of Cambridge to desist from such a line of policy. Have they yet to learn that neither a man, nor the cause he advocates, can be put down by mob violence? Bad as human nature is, there is still that within the breast of man, when left to cool reflection, that condemns persecution, and makes him sympathize with the persecuted."

THE WHIGS OF ERIE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, in Convention assembled, have nominated Henry Clay as their choice for the Presidency in 1848. The *New York Tribune* calls attention to it as significant.

FORCE OF GEN. SCOTT, according a *Mexican account*:

		Men.
Brought by Scott to Puebla - -		7,600
Volunteers arrived with Pillow -		2,000
Do. do. Cadwallader		2,500
Do. do. Pierce -		2,000
Total number arrived - -		14,000
Sick, deserted, &c. - -	1,500	
Garrison left in Puebla -	1,000—	2,500
Force which marched upon Mexico		11,500

A DISASTROUS FIRE occurred in Spring Garden, Philadelphia, on Sunday morning, consuming twenty houses. Several persons escaped barely with their lives.

COL. FREMONT has arrived in this city. The charges preferred against him will not probably come under investigation for three or four weeks.

GIVES UP.—The Milwaukie (Wisconsin) Democrat concedes that Tweedy (Whig) is elected Delegate to Congress, but claims the Territorial Legislature.

MORTALITY IN CITIES.—The deaths in New York, for the week ending August 28, were 347. In Philadelphia, for the same period, the deaths were 156. In Baltimore, 91. In Charleston, for the week ending August 30, 11. In New Orleans, for the week ending August 29, 442.

Baltimore Clipper.

UNION MAGAZINE, for September. New York: Israel Post, Publisher; Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, Editor.

The number for this month is fully equal to the preceding number, as well in the richness and variety of its contents as in its mechanical execution.

It is embellished by a mezzotint and a line engraving, a plate of the fashions, and several wood cuts. N.

THE CHRISTIAN CONTRIBUTOR. Utica, N. Y.: Rev. C. P. Grosvenor, Editor and Publisher.

WESTERN CHRISTIAN. Elgin, Illinois: Rev. W. Walker, Editor; L. J. Kimball & Co., Publishers.

These are ably conducted Baptist papers, thorough-going in Anti-Slavery and Free Missions. They both appeared last week enlarged and improved in appearance. We rejoice at these tokens of their prosperity. They are worthy of, and we hope will receive, the liberal support of *liberty-loving* Baptists. N.

THE YELLOW FEVER, by the last accounts, was abating in New Orleans, but had broken out at Vicksburg.

☞ "EATING PEACHES.—The Boston Times says, that, when you eat a peach, never brush away the down that adheres to the skin, as it is a corrective against any evil quality in the fruit."

And so, when you eat nuts, never throw away the shell, as it will prove an excellent corrective against any evil quality in the kernel!

THE BRAZILIAN SLAVES, who were supposed to have made their way to Canada, lately sailed from Boston for Hayti. So says the Boston Journal. We hope they may have a pleasant voyage.

N. Y. Tribune.

A GALLANT EDITOR, out of patience with some lady poetess, who wishes to grace his columns, in his notice to correspondents says to her, "*darn* your stockings, and *darn* your poetry too!"

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA.

BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

Fire Riots, and the Proper Remedy—The Meeting of Temperance Men, and the Results—Present Aspects and Prospects of Parties in Baltimore—The Trial of Robert Gover again "continued"—The Law of 1835 *respecting Anti-Slavery Publications—Aids to the Escape of Fugitive Slaves.*

BALTIMORE, *September* 20, 1847.

The papers, this morning, are full of complaints of fire riots. In order to get up these riots, incendiarism has prevailed to a considerable extent. A number of valuable premises have been fired, but, luckily, they have been saved from destruction. Often buildings purposely set on fire escape from this very fact: the villanous plotters of the mischief being prompt to raise the cry of "fire" themselves! This remark, of course, applies only to cases where the purpose is to "get the engines out, and have a fight," as they have been overheard to say in their deviltry-seeking mood. Then, again, where there is a "general fight" in prospect, the belligerents will work all the harder, in order to get at each other, and settle old grudges!

These firemen's fights have become a terrible annoyance in our city. Unquestionably, the only sure remedy is to be found in a total revolution in our Fire Department. The firemen ought to be constituted a regular Police, *under pay*, each having his particular district, and awaiting a particular signal for action. This, I believe, is the plan pursued in New York.

In my last letter, I referred to a general meeting of the friends of Temperance, called for Tuesday evening of last week, and promised to report the result of the same. It was whispered about, during the day, that a concerted plan had been determined upon by a number of "Oldtowners," whereby the object of the meeting was to be thwarted! At the appointed hour, a confirmation of the apprehensions thus excited was plainly foreshadowed by the presence of a number of persons who were never before known to take an interest in Temperance movements, and the mysterious consultations of certain pledged Teetotallers. No sooner was the meeting organized, than a motion was made in direct contradiction of the language of the "call," which declared the object of the meeting to be the carrying out of a certain resolution of the last State Temperance Convention, recommending that all candidates be questioned as to their views of License Reform. Counter resolutions, designed to carry out the clearly notified purpose of the convocation, were offered and urged; but they were voted down, as was every motion at all looking to the contemplated end! It was clearly to be seen that those opposed to putting questions to the candidates were Whigs, and that the secret reason of their unworthy course was, that they wished to elect their ticket by virtue of the fact that it has three avowed Temperance men on it, and feared to have the Rum Interest directed against them, while desiring the support of the Temperance Interest—to secure the support of the latter, being unquestionably the aim of the nomination of the individuals referred to. It was painfully humiliating to find men who, one year ago, were *rampant* for questioning all candidates on this subject, and perfectly defiant of the Rumsellers, in their principle-vaunting course, confessing, in this meeting, that they feared to make the issue! And then there was much prating of "policy" and "expediency;" and one Teetotaller even avowed his willingness to use "*underhanded means*" to carry our point!! I need not say that such a declaration was rebuked in language such as its degrading tendency called for, and the dignity of true Temperance demanded. Nevertheless, the aim of these *professed* "friends of Temperance" was accomplished, so far as that occasion was concerned; but they will perceive, when too late, that in suffering their *party feelings* to get the ascendency of their *Temperance principles*, they have greatly erred. The Whigs of this city had everything to gain, and nothing to lose, by taking an openly reformatory stand on this License question. Without the aid of the Temperance men, they cannot possibly elect their ticket. This they have unquestionably forfeited, to a great degree, by the palpably selfish course pursued at the meeting under notice. Without the aid of the Teetotallers, which they might have readily had, with *frankness* on the part of their nominees, they will stand, as a party, aiming at the election of their entire ticket, no chance whatever with the Democrats! With the War feeling added to the Rum Interest—always on their side, in this city, some how or other—the Democracy will probably sweep everything before them this fall.

In one of the earlier letters of this series, perhaps the very first, I stated that the case of the venerable Quaker, Robert Gover, indicted by a grand jury in Harford county, on the charge of circulating "incendiary publications," contrary to the act of 1835, chapter 325, had been removed to Baltimore county court, and that it had been "continued" to the present term. I predicted, at the time, that the prosecutor for the State would be found quite willing to avoid the issue thus presented; and I now state, on the most reliable authority, that the case will not come on at the present term either—if, indeed, it ever does! The plea of "feeble health" has been set up by Mr. Gover's influential friends in this city, and the case has been again "continued," in answer to their prayer! Since the issue of SLAVERY *vs.* THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS will probably have to be made in *some* person, before that other great issue of FREEDOM *vs.* SLAVERY shall have been settled, it seems to me that a more suitable person than Mr. Gover could not well have been found. He not only has the family influence and wealth necessary to fee lawyers, but has declared himself, from the beginning, "ready for the trial, having done nothing but his right, and what was proper and just, and nothing that he would not do again." Under such circumstances, a triumph to Free Discussion would be inevitable before any court in this city, whatever it might be in more pro-slavery sections of the State! And herein consists the palpable inequality of the law of 1835, and the cruel indefiniteness of its provisions, that, by leaving to the jury to decide as to the "*tendency*" of Anti-Slavery publications, instead of deciding upon the *facts* in evidence, the accused would be at the mercy of the excited feelings of the community from which the jurymen were taken in each case! Here is manifest *partiality*, whereas all laws should bear *impartially* upon the citizens of the State! If our legislators have any sense of justice, and moral courage sufficient to sustain them, they will see to it, that this law is, at the least, so modified as not to leave those who may be accused under its provisions at the mercy of popular prejudice and passion, as now is the case.

I was assured, the other day, in a conversation with a member of one of our principal "Independent Police" firms, which has been extensively engaged in the arrest of fugitive slaves and offenders against our Black Laws, and therefore good authority in such matters, that there is now being carried on, in this city, a "bold and daring Torrey scheme on a large scale," as he expressed it, "which unsparing pains are being taken to unfold and break up, while bringing those concerned to punishment." If this were not a mere figment of imagination, it would account for the frequent escapes of slaves from this city. But I do not believe there is any such systematic scheme in operation. J. E. S.

BUFFALO CORRESPONDENCE.

American Board of Foreign Missions—Assault with Intent to Kill.

BUFFALO, *September* 13, 1847.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions met in this city on the 7th instant. They continued their meetings until Friday afternoon of last week, when they adjourned, to meet next year in the city of Boston. By the report of the Secretary, it appears that the receipts for the past year fall short of the expectations some $30,000. It also appeared that the contributions of the Eastern States had greatly *decreased*. Some had fallen off one-fourth; Vermont rather more than that. They did not attempt to point out the reasons for this decrease, but seemed to turn their eyes toward the great West, as the land of promise, from which was to flow a golden stream adequate to their wants. Speech followed speech, eulogizing the West and its inexhaustible resources. Each speaker that followed seemed to catch the spirit of the preceding one, until the whole body became so inflated with Western enthusiasm, that nothing but visions of the West, and its imaginary liberality, "danced o'er the mind." Grave divines talked of Western wheat and corn fields fifteen and twenty miles long! But the next day, after the effervescence of that day's dreams had passed away, and the comparatively temperate night visions had brought back the judgment to its ancient seat of reason, they concluded that, after all, for the present, their dependence must be upon the East. They spoke of the great apathy manifested in some parts of the East to their missionary operations. But it did not seem to occur to them that the main cause of this apathy and want of confidence arose from the fact that this very Board, which feels so deeply for the heathen on the other side of the globe, practically turn a deaf ear to the cry of 3,000,000 of heathen at home. The Rev. Mr. Todd, a returned Missionary, however, defined his position on this point, and exhorted the Board to take the same view of it. He said the interest manifested by many Christians for the sufferings of the 3,000,000 of slaves in our own land was very well, if their sufferings were as great as they were represented; but, said he, we must look at the whole world—look at the 150,000,000 of heathen who groan under the horrid superstitions of the old world. We must enlarge our benevolence world-wide, and, in our love for the whole world, strive to forget the 3,000,000—no, said he, I would not say *forget*, but, in the comprehensiveness of our world-wide benevolence, *we must rise so high as to slide over the* 3,000,000 *of slaves!* Thus he defined his position, and made a most pathetic appeal for funds to carry on enlarged operations for the ensuing year. The question must have arisen in many minds, how the Rev. Missionary could stop *sliding*, when he had seated himself on an avalanche which buried 3,000,000 at a slide! If he could rise so high as to *slide* over 3,000,000, he would have only to increase a trifle the sublimity of his benevolence, to *slide* over 300,000,000—yes, to *slide* over the earth entirely, and exercise his great heart in reforming and Christianizing the people of the planet Saturn! Oh! how should Christians hang their heads with shame, when they see a body of Christian ministers, claiming to be the light of the world, endeavoring to prevent discussion and rebuke of the giant sin which swallows up all others in the land. The question of slavery in the Cherokee mission was put over till the next meeting. The excuse was, that they had not obtained sufficient information to discuss it. The Board finally resolved to raise $300,000 this coming year; to accomplish which, they resolved that, *if God prospered them*, they would set apart one-fourth part of that income to the cause of missions. Thus, in accordance with the advice of Mr. Todd, they did rise high enough to *slide* over the heathenism of 3,000,000 of slaves, during the whole sitting of the Convention, and closed without uttering one word of remonstrance to slaveholders.

Our city was thrown into quite an excitement to-day, by a bold attempt to murder a man in his own office. Mr. E. R. Jewett, one of the editors and publishers of the "Commercial Advertiser" here, published in last Saturday's paper, a short account of an affray between an officer in the navy and a servant at the American Hotel. To-day the officer in question, William W. Pollock, called at Mr. Jewett's counting room, and asked him if he held himself responsible for that article; he replied that he did. Upon which, Mr. Pollock said, "Very well, I hold you responsible," and drew a pistol and fired. Two balls lodged in the wallet of Mr. Jewett, which he happened to have in his pantaloons pocket. The wallet undoubtedly saved his life. This was all done in presence of several witnesses. The facts in the case are these. This Pollock, who is a passed midshipman, and attached to the U. S. steamship Michigan, was stopping at the American Hotel, in this city. One day last week he met a colored servant in the hall, who accosted him rather sharply, as to his conduct (not very agreeable) in the porter's room. At this, he seized hold of the servant, and the servant of him. In the clinch, they both rolled down stairs.

They tug, they strain—down, down they go,
The *Middy* above, the *Darkey* below.

But on reaching the bottom, the servant became too powerful, and was visiting a very severe punishment upon him, when some of his friends thought it better to have a cessation of hostilities, and the combatants were separated. The Middy learned to his sorrow that colored men here were not to be treated like dogs. It was this affray that the Commercial Advertiser published. The account given by the Commercial was a very civil one. But the valorous Middy did not discover his latitude until he had made the attempt on the life of Mr. Jewett, and in twenty minutes after found himself in a strong room, with a grated window. The grand jury is now in session, and he will probably be tried, and find himself in comfortable quarters at Auburn, with his head shaved, in ten days from this.

Yours, very truly, E. W. S.

For the National Era.

MR. CALHOUN.

MR. EDITOR: The *Era* and some other journals have complimented Mr. Calhoun for his firmness and integrity in voting against the Mexican war. Only two Senators, it is said, recorded their names against this iniquitous measure, *and Mr. Calhoun was one of them.*

It is strange that this gentleman should thus have received a compliment to which he has no claims; and that conduct, mean and cowardly in itself, should generally be supposed to have been bold and magnanimous.

Mr. Calhoun is a political opponent of Mr. Polk, who found him in the office of Secretary of State, *and did not retain him.* He opposes the measures of the administration; and was naturally unwilling to acknowledge the wisdom of its policy in bringing about the war. But then the war is as truly "a Southern war," waged for the extension of slavery; and how could the great champion of human bondage vote *against* a pro-slavery war? He felt the dilemma in which he was placed, and sneaked out of it. *He gave no vote.* Examine the journals of the Senate for 12th of May, 1846, and you will find that the vote on the passage of the war bill was 40 to 2. The negatives were THOMAS CLAYTON, of Delaware, and JOHN DAVIS, of Massachusetts. Mr. WEBSTER, like Mr. Calhoun, gave no vote!! A. B.

JOHN A. DIX.

A New York paper, which advocated the nomination of Silas Wright till his decease, has raised to its mast head the name of John A. Dix as its next choice.

"His sentiments, as held forth in his public speeches in that dignified assembly, are well known to this nation. On the Oregon question, he was the calm, firm, and unflinching advocate of our nation's rights; and in his subsequent speeches in that body, he was the warm and able supporter of *popular rights.* He has ever been a man of the people."

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The *Baltimore Argus and Republican* says:

"Notwithstanding there will be a probable Whig majority in the next Congress, our Democratic friends may elect the Speaker, provided they unite upon Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama. He is a Whig in nothing but the *name*—having voted with the Democrats on every important national question."

A correspondent of the *Boston Post* entertains no doubt of the election to the Speakership of Isaac E. Holmes, of South Carolina. His friends, it is said, will hold the balance of power. It will be necessary to concede something to them, and he has quite a foothold with the Whigs.

There can be no doubt that the enemies of the Wilmot Proviso will spare no pains to fill the chair with a creature of their own. But it is possible that there may be another balance of power party. For example—what will Messrs. Tuck, Wilson, Palfrey, Giddings, Caleb Smith, &c., be about? They can constitute a balance of power party at least as strong as the Calhoun men.

DEATH.

Died at Cincinnati, on Sunday, the 12th instant, of consumption, in the 19th year of her age, Miss ELIZABETH G., eldest daughter of Samuel and Charlotte B. Lewis.

☞ "JOHN SMITH THE YOUNGER," unfortunately reached us too late for this week.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

BALTIMORE, *September* 21.

Flour.—Holders of Howard street flour are unwilling to sell for less than $5.25, at which price some small sales were made early in the day. Several buyers in the market at $5.25.

Grain.—The supply of wheat is good, and prices well maintained for both white and red—the former at $1.05 a $1.10, the latter at $1.03 a $1.07, as in condition. Sales of yellow corn at 60 cents. Oats at 33 a 40 cents, as in quality.

Provisions.—Bacon—shoulders, 8 a 8 1-4 cents; sides, 9 cents; hams, 10 a 11 1-2 cents. Lard, in kegs, 11 cents, and 10 cents in barrels.

Beef Cattle.—Sales at $2 a $2.87 1-2 per 100 pounds on the hoof, equal to $4 a $5.50 nett, and averaging $2.44 gross, a slight falling off since last sales.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 21.

The flour market inactive; prices have not varied. Good new Southern wheat, $1.09 per bushel. Southern flat yellow corn, 69 cents; Pennsylvania yellow, 70 cents. Oats are scarce, but no sales.

Mess pork is offered at $14.25 a $14 per barrel, cash, for Baltimore packed, but the demand is limited. In bacon, no change.

PITTSBURG, *September* 20.

The price of flour is on the decline, in consequence of the foreign news, but the receipts are very light. The rates today ranged from $4.50 to $4.81 1-4. Wheat 90, corn 40, oats 24, rye 38, butter 9 1-2 cents. Clover seed $4, timothy seed $1.62 1-2 to $1.68 3-4 per bushel.

ALEXANDRIA, *September* 21.

The flour market was unsettled yesterday, in consequence of the steamer's arrival, and we heard of no sales. The last sales of wheat were at $1.03 for prime red. We quote 95 cents to $1.03 as about the range. Corn is more dull; last sales of yellow, 62 1-2 cents.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

☞ All communications relating to the *business matters* of the paper, &c., and particularly the names of subscribers, remittances, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

☞ Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

☞ Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the direction.

☞ Agents and others who wish to send us fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postages, by remitting *pre-paid post office stamps*, which can now be obtained at any post office.

☞ Orders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. *Funds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed*, directed, post paid, to the Publisher.

☞ Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for this paper.

☞ Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the *Post Office*, the *County*, and the *State*.

☞ Agents or others having funds to forward are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purchase of some bank a draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send certificates of deposite.

☞ Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, *in all cases*, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

☞ Accounts are kept with *each subscriber*, and when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit, and a receipt therefor sent in his paper. If those who pay do not receive in a reasonable time receipts *from this office*, they are requested to notify the publisher, stating the time when and to whom paid.

☞ We desire to call attention to the notice which asks correspondents, in all cases, when names are sent, to give the *county*, as well as post office and State. One correspondent writes, "It is of no consequence to give the name of the county." It is of consequence to us, as we cannot enter the names of subscribers till we ascertain the county. Let every name be distinctly written.

☞ In transcribing names, it is probable that errors have occurred. Our friends are requested to notify us in such cases, that they may be immediately corrected.

☞ *Funds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed*, and directed, post paid, to L. P. NOBLE, *Publisher.*

☞ We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the publisher of this paper to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will endeavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount:

Washington, D. C. - - -	Par.
Baltimore - - - -	Par.
Philadelphia - - - -	Par.
New York city - - -	Par.
New York State - - -	¾ per ct. dis.
New England - - - -	½ do.
New Jersey - - - -	¾ do.
Eastern Pennsylvania - -	¾ do.
Western Pennsylvania - -	1½ do.
Maryland - - - -	½ do.
Virginia - - - -	¾ do.
Western Virginia - -	1½ do.
Ohio - - - - -	2¼ do.
Indiana - - - - -	2¼ do.
Kentucky - - - -	2¼ do.
Tennessee - - - -	3½ do.
Michigan - - - -	3 do.
Canada - - - - -	5 do.

L. P. NOBLE, *Publisher.*

IMPORTANT TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

New Series of Reading Books, by Joshua Leavitt, author of Leavitt's Easy Lessons.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 23 Cornhill, Bookseller's Row, Boston, have in course of publication one of the most valuable and elegant series of Readers for Common Schools which have ever been offered to the educators of youth. They will be comprised in four Books, as follows:

The Primer or First Book, or Little Lessons for Little Learners, containing 72 pages 18mo, elegantly illustrated with numerous designs by Mallory, printed on new type and superior paper, and bound in full cloth, with gilt sides, making a serviceable, elegant, and attractive book for a child.

The Second Book, or Leavitt's Easy Lessons, is a work which has been so universally approved by the best teachers in New England for twenty years past, that no further recommendation is needed. This is substantially the same work, with a *new Introduction*. In its external appearance, however, it is very unlike its predecessors. The present edition is printed from new type, on superior paper, and is elegantly and substantially bound in embossed morocco, with cloth sides and gilt title, and is a volume of 180 pages 18mo.

The Third Reader is of the same general character as the Easy Lessons, but more advanced, intended for older scholars. The sprightly and attractive style and spirit of the Second Book runs through the Third. Great care has been taken, in the selection of pieces, to get such as are calculated to interest the youthful mind, believing that it is next to impossible to teach a child to read well from a heavy, dull, prosy, uninteresting text book. This volume is a 12mo of 240 pages, printed and bound in the best manner.

The Fourth Reader is intended for the higher classes in common schools, and contains pieces of a still higher character than those in the preceding books. The author has studiously avoided the introduction into this volume of extracts from *elaborate essays, speeches, dissertations*, &c., and has aimed to meet the wants of the *scholar in the school room.* He has selected and arranged such pieces as he believes are calculated to arouse and inspirit a school, and make good readers; and has rejected many pieces of sterling character, and of great literary merit, deeming them altogether above the comprehension of the mass of scholars in our common schools. This volume will be ready about the 1st September.

The attention of teachers and school committees is particularly called to the *elegant and substantial style* of this series of Readers, to the *paper, printing, and binding*, and also to the *very low price* at which the publishers have determined to sell them. We hope for large sales, and shall be satisfied with small profits. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

Sept. 23.—3mif Boston, Mass.

MISS AUGUSTA M. BILLING, having taken a room on Ninth street, near E, intends to open a school on the first Monday in September, for the thorough instruction of Misses in all the branches of an English education.

Miss B. will also, if required, give lessons in the Latin and French languages.

Her terms for English alone are from $4 to $8; for the other languages there will be an additional charge.

Sept. 16.—tf

MOUNT PLEASANT BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR BOYS, *Amherst, Massachusetts; Rev. J. A. Nash, Principal.*—The winter session of this school will commence on Wednesday, November 3, and will continue till April 1, 1848—five months. Pupils are received from eight to sixteen years of age. The number is limited to twenty-five. Catalogues and circulars, containing, together with a list of the pupils and their residences, a statement of the character, plan, and object of the school, may be obtained by addressing the Principal, at Amherst, Mass. Sept. 16.—8t

AGENCY for the prosecution of all kinds of Claims before Congress and the different Departments of Government—Pensions, Bounty Lands, Balances of Pay due Officers and Soldiers, Damages, &c.

Sept. 2. S. A. PEUGH, Washington, D. C.

DR. H. STARR'S Office, Liberty street, second door north of Fayette street, west side, Baltimore. April 29.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

PRO-SLAVERY DEMOCRACY.

THE DEMAND.

From the Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury.

We must, Mr. Editor, insist that the territory of the nation, whether acquired by treaty, purchase, or conquest, is, and shall be, for the common benefit, and open to the slaveholder and his property; and that we *will* enjoy it, every man, if we choose to go to it, in spite of Federal legislation to the contrary. We deny that Congress has any jurisdiction as to slavery, either in the States or Territories, or District of Columbia, or the slave trade between them; and we will not permit any attempted exercise of it. But we assert that the jurisdiction belongs to slaveholders, as forming States or occupying Territories, and to them only. We object to the extension of the Ordinance of 1787, or the further application of the Missouri Compromise. They were unwise concessions, having reference only to their special objects, and must not be permitted any force of precedent or further extension. We must concede and compromise *no more.* We claim, and will have, by rights existing before, as well as by the Constitution, *the whole limits and extent of this Federal empire, wherein to assert, every man, his right to his slave, whether in State or Territory, and to his labor, as well as person, in all territory not now embraced under that ordinance and compromise.* We will and must insist that any territory acquired from Mexico, *whatever be the mode or terms,* becomes at once open to slaveholders and slaves, *without the permission* or *in defiance* of any legislation of Congress; and that the Wilmot Proviso is a nullity as against the jurisdiction of the people of the territory over the matter. This latter is of course subject to the provisions and guarantees of the Constitution. We deny that the Constitution is subject to any amendment interfering with slavery, even by three-fourths of Congress or the States.

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE ISHMAELITE.

We are glad to see that the Savannah *Georgian* and the *Republican*—Democratic and Whig organs—both notice in a proper spirit our article on the "Whig victory in New Hampshire;" though the *Georgian* is the more decided in eschewing any alliance with those who are assailing the South, and says explicitly—"*no man who is not opposed to the principles and provisions of the Wilmot Proviso can ever receive the vote of a Democrat of this State.*"

UNION OF THE SOUTH FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

From the Tallahassee (Fa.) Journal.

We are convinced that if the South would save the Union, or protect itself, it must be by a *junction;* yea more, a *fusion* of the two parties, which, by rending her asunder, have shorn her of her strength. But it will be replied, with sneering impatience, that on the question at issue, the Wilmot Proviso, the South is already united, Whigs and Democrats, *all* are opposed to it. We answer, this is not enough. We see each party in the South opposing the Abolitionism of this Proviso, and at the same time with fiercer determination opposing the other party into which the South is divided—while it harmonizes and sympathizes and unites with a party in the North which *approves* and *supports* this Proviso! We say to the *two parties* in our midst, *dissolve your political connection with those in the North who advocate Abolition—join in a brotherhood with those of the South who denounce it.* Our motto, let it be Union of the South for the sake of the Union.

The South is weakened by her own divisions, her moral power is paralyzed by the harassing collisions of interests and opposing parties within her own borders; and that voice of warning, remonstrance, and reproach, which, if put forth by her sons *united,* would be potent as an angel's trumpet, uttered as it is with one-half her people attempting to smother its notes or soften its tones, is despised by her enemies as the noise of sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. So low has the South fallen, the consequence of her divisions, that politicians within her own borders have ceased to fear her. Mark the late brutal, cold-blooded treachery of Colonel Benton! An indignant rebuke has been uttered by two or three papers. But that sound of deep and damning indignation, which, rising from every press south of Mason and Dixon's line, should have overwhelmed the renegade, brazen-faced as he is, with shame and confusion, *has not been heard!* Democrats have been silent, for Benton is a distinguished Democrat. And the *Whigs*—ay, one John M. Botts—high in the affections of that party, the *talked-of* Speaker of the next House of Representatives—*he* has refused to commit himself against a Wilmot Proviso advocate for the next Presidency: perhaps, too, others of the party are not sound. With facts like this staring them in the face, what could the Whig press say against Benton? How ready the terrible retort from their opponents—*Physician, heal thyself!*

A SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

From the Jacksonville (Fa.) News.

We call the attention of our citizens to the importance of acting upon the suggestion which has repeatedly been made, that the people of the South should hold a Convention to devise means of defence against the attacks which have been made, and are to be made, upon us in Congress. There is but one way of effecting concert of action in the matter, and that is by holding primary meetings without distinction of parties. In their proceedings in Congress, the statesmen of the North of both parties have never hesitated to unite, when they hoped to profit by any attack upon the South. Shall we, who are acting in our own defence, refuse to profit by the example? There is no sacrifice of political principles required. We ask not, wish not, that our party organization be broken down. The Tariff and the Bank may even yet be the source of contention. The Congress of 1848 may afford a repetition of the scenes in that of 1844. But in our advocacy of Southern rights, in our defence of our institutions, we can at least meet on neutral ground, and struggle for that which is of interest to us all.

A correspondent, whose communication will be found in another column, suggests a meeting of the citizens of this place, without distinction of party. We trust that his suggestion will be acted upon, and that speedily. It cannot be acted upon too soon, for there is much to be said and done before the meeting of the next Congress. It is only by such assemblies as these that the requisite enthusiasm and energy can be maintained to carry us through the approaching contest. Within one or two weeks the time should be appointed, and we trust that our citizens will feel the importance of a prompt agitation of the matter.

NO ARGUMENT, BUT ACTION.

From another Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury.

It is useless to reason with fanatics. I class the non-slaveholding States as a body, because eleven of them have by their legislation proved themselves Abolitionists, and the remainder have given no proof that they are not—they who are not with us, in the present state of things, being to all intents and purposes against us. The eleven States which have adopted the Wilmot Proviso have proved themselves Abolitionists in the fullest acceptation of the term, the object of that Proviso being aimed at, and, if successful, inevitably calculated to accomplish, the overthrow of the institution of slavery. With fanatics it is impossible to argue. They recognise no grounds of truth. The Word of God, which is truth, they reject, or misconstrue, as it suits their views. All facts they misrepresent; in short, they are in a state of visionary and enthusiastic frenzy, unfit to reason or to be reasoned with, but very fit, if left to have their way, to produce evil incalculable. With such to argue, is to cast pearls before swine. What, then, becomes the *duty* of the slaveholding States, in these times which are about to try men? One and all, to make known to their representatives the course they are to follow at the approaching session of Congress, namely: to await silently the result, and if the Wilmot Proviso is passed, to return to their homes. None other than this is the duty of the slaveholding States; and God grant they may do it; for on their united and unflinching firmness depends the preservation of the Union, if it is to be preserved. If the above views are true, and it appears to my mind that they cannot be controverted, a Convention of the slaveholding States may be necessary, in order that the people and our representatives may understand our determination. But this I leave to those who are more experienced in the affairs of State than I am to decide, only suggesting that whatever is to be done be done quickly.

"CONCERTED ACTION."

From the Camden (S. C.) Journal.

Abolition was once laughed at, and ridiculed, as one of the sprouts of Massachusetts fanaticism. *Then* it might have been foolish to have honored it with notice; but any observer must have seen with what astonishing rapidity the seeds of this deleterious weed have been scattered throughout the entire territory of the North; for *now* the man is denounced as a traitor, irrespective of party, who does not come up to the full spirit and letter of the Wilmot Proviso. Southern statesmen, how stand ye? Do you still intend to fraternize with those who denounce your institutions, trample upon your rights, and laugh at you when you speak of the Constitution? If you do, the consequences be yours, and your constituency and your country may be called to curse the day that gave you political existence.

We call upon Southern statesmen and Southern editors to take immediate steps for concerted action. Let the proposition come from some of our leading statesmen; let those who have in by-gone days buckled on their armor, again come up to the demands of duty; let them lay aside for a little their personal schemes of ambition and aggrandizement, for the weal of their country, and the evil *may* be averted. Let us have a thorough organization; let there be concert of *action,* as of unanimity of opinion; and then, if we fail, the deplorable results cannot be charged to our account.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

From the same.

We hope and trust that the people of neither of the two great political parties in the South will consent to hold communion with their fellow-partisans of the North, in a deliberative assembly, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency, without such Convention disavows *in toto* the Wilmot Proviso and every kindred measure. Already are the Southern people too much enfeebled by party strife; they do not—and we are sorry to say it—present an undivided front to the enemies of our common rights. The recreancy of Benton is the first, but will probably not be the last, evidence of the power of party faction to divide, and therefore to weaken us in our struggle in defence of our rights; and we say it is high time that *mere* party questions should be dropped for the present, and that the men of the South, of both parties, should unite on the question of most importance to us. How can they sit in council with men who attempt to deprive them of the rights of citizenship? Nor is there any necessity for Southern men to consult with the politicians of the North with regard to the Presidency; for no candidate, be he who he may, can possibly receive the vote of a single Southern State, without unequivocal proof of his soundness on the question of slavery. Let the North nominate the candidates for the Presidency; and that man, be he Whig or Democrat, who shall receive the nomination, and avow himself opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, will receive the entire vote of the South, if there be but one of the two true; if both, each will receive his party vote. But as to fraternizing with Wilmot Proviso men, and sustaining a Wilmot Proviso candidate, such madness is not to be thought of. We say, then, emphatically, Southern statesmen ought to take no part in these coming political Conventions. The South will know how to cast her vote when the nominations are made.

TIME TO SPEAK OUT.

From the Western Continent.

One-half of the *Wilmot Provisoists* of the North are under the impression that public opinion at the South is not *very* averse to the accomplishment of their design. The Philadelphia *North American,* a leading Whig journal, discussing this question, says that Jefferson and Madison were in favor of the doctrine; and, says the editor, "we venture to assert that *the most enlightened and patriotic of our Southern citizens accord with them in opinion.*" We must attribute the editor's assertion to his ignorance of the opinion of "our Southern citizens," and not to his insolence; for how is he to know better, if not even the resolutions of ten sovereign States—States wielding a majority of the Congressional vote—in favor of the enforcement of the Wilmot Proviso, fails to arouse the opposition of our people?

It is time for the South to speak out. It is time that our "enlightened and patriotic Southern citizens" should declare their views on this important question. If the people of the South are content to assume the relation to the North that Ireland now sustains towards England, then let them declare their subservience to Northern dictation; but if, on the contrary, they are resolved to maintain the sovereign position bequeathed them by their fathers, let them say to the North, in language not to be mistaken: "*Stay your lawless aggressions, ere the point be passed at which endurance ceases to be a virtue.*"

DISUNION, PREFERABLE.

From the Richmond (Va.) Republican.

A greater curse than the Wilmot Proviso bids fair to be, unless arrested in its destructive career by the returning moderation and patriotism of the country, it would be difficult for the wit of man to devise. A more dangerous controversy to the peace and prosperity of the Government has never taken place. If it be not averted, the Union is at an end; for, whatever Northern members may decree, the South will never submit to be girt round with a cordon of free States. Self-preservation, the first law of nature, not less than a respect for their own rights and character, will unite the Southern people as one man in a solid phalanx of resistance to the iniquitous aggression contemplated by the Wilmot Proviso. Division, with all its horrors, all its disappointments, all its humiliation, will be preferable, infinitely preferable, to an abject submission to an unconstitutional and tyrannical exercise of power.

Disunion, with all its horrors, preferred to the maintenance by Congress of Freedom in territory now Free!—*Ed. Era.*

From the Jacksonville (Fa.) News.

LEVI WOODBURY.

It is not long since the suggestion was made by several Southern Democratic journals, that the North was of right entitled to the next Presidency of the United States. It was justly urged that the great majority of our Presidents had been natives of the South, and that a proper concession to sectional prejudices required that we should this time agree upon a Northern candidate. At the present critical juncture, the only impediment to the arrangement is the deadly hostility which is shown by the Northern States to the institutions of the South, and the firm resolve of the citizens of the slaveholding States to resist to the last extremity the spirit of the Wilmot Proviso. With these views, the name of Levi Woodbury was suggested as that of a man upon whom both the Northern and Southern Democracy could unite—as of one who was at the same time true upon the Tariff question, the Bank question, and in a proper appreciation of the rights and interests of the South. We approved of the man and his qualifications, and we unhesitatingly expressed our assent to the suggestion. We did so because we were confident that upon no other candidate could the Northern and Southern Democracy unite, and we deemed the interests of Democratic principles too precious to be frittered away upon a score of jarring and sectional candidates.

The *latitude* of a candidate is of precious little consequence. Is he a Servile, or is he a Freeman? This is the question.—*Ed. Era.*

THE WILMOT PROVISO IN ALABAMA.

A meeting of the citizens of Eufaula and its vicinity has lately been held, at which the following resolutions, introduced by J. Buford, Esq., of the Whig party, were unanimously passed. We commend to the attention of our readers the *fifth* resolution, which we hesitate not to say expresses our own opinion, and contains a truth which would that the people of the South could be made to feel and believe. If we expect justice from others, we must be just to ourselves.—*Southern Journal.*

1. *Resolved, unanimously,* That Congress has no power to pass any laws affecting the institution of slavery, either directly or indirectly; and that the passage of any such law by Congress would be a palpable violation of the Federal Constitution, subversive of the peace and harmony of the Union, and degrading to the South.

2. *Resolved, unanimously,* That every new State, by the fact of admission, is endowed with powers and privileges equal to those exercised by any of the original thirteen States; among which powers, one of the chief is the right to organize its political and domestic institutions according to its own sovereign will and pleasure, subject only to the qualification that its Government be not inconsistent with the idea of Republicanism, as recognised and sanctioned by the Federal Constitution. And resolved, further, that any condition of admission inconsistent with such equal "power and privilege" would be unconstitutional and null and void.

3. *Resolved, unanimously,* That, as members of any party, we will not vote for any man for President or Vice President whose probable policy on this paramount question we have reason to fear, unless previous to the election he will pledge himself to oppose at all times any treaty or the passage of any law by Congress affecting injuriously in any way the institution of slavery; and unless he will further pledge himself that, if elected, he will, if need be, use the veto and all other lawful means to prevent the passage of any such treaty, law, or proviso.

4. *Resolved, unanimously,* That on the subject-matter of these resolutions the South knows no party divisions, and will be trammeled by no party considerations.

5. *Resolved, unanimously,* That on this question we look for safety to the principles or practice of neither of the great national parties as at present organized, save only just so far as their conduct may be constrained by the unity, concert, and confidence, they may find existing in relation to it among ourselves.

From the Memphis (Ten.) Appeal.

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON.

The press upon our columns previous to the election has prevented our noticing the strange, and, as we believe, reprehensible course of this gentleman in reference to the slavery question, and others connected therewith. In various speeches, Col. Benton has thought proper to use all the powers of his master mind, which, as a storehouse of historical learning and egotism, has scarcely its parallel in the present or past time, against the selection of a Southern candidate for the Presidency in 1848, for the *reason,* (as he is pleased to dignify his *whim,*) that the South having had more Presidents than the North, the North is entitled to the next one. Thus, because the South, through the influence of her institutions or otherwise, has furnished more men enjoying the confidence of the people of the Union to such a degree as to enable them to reach that responsible office than the North, her sons, notwithstanding their possible superiority in merit, or otherwise, are to be forbidden to aspire to Presidential honors until the North has gotten her share of the spoils! This, it seems to us, is a strange doctrine for a Southerner, and one which it will be found very difficult to induce Southern people to adopt.

Another vagary of Mr. Benton is his opposition to Mr. Calhoun's resolutions on the slave question, the principles of which have been taken up and passed without a dissenting voice by the Legislature of Virginia, which was in session after the introduction of the Wilmot Proviso, and of various district and county meetings throughout the South since that period, which opposition can only place him in the position of an advocate of this obnoxious measure, (the Wilmot Proviso;) for it was never more truly said than now, that "whosoever is not for us is against us." The North, of its own voluntary act, has come forward and thrown down the gauntlet. She has declared that we shall have no outlet for our slaves; that she will close us in, on the North and the West and the Southwest, *with her broken-hearted white slavery,* and, inconceivably strange, a Southern man is her great champion and leader! *He* "will tell the people of Oregon, that the obnoxious institution of negro slavery shall not be introduced among them!" How inconceivably strange that one who feels his influence among his fellow-men, and who knows that that influence has been gained by long years of labor in the support of truth and human rights, should prize it so lightly as to hazard all for the sake of a little malicious enmity towards one whom he looks on as his only rival in the contest for fame.

THE RUBICON.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The South has endured, long and patiently, insult, and contumely, and wrong, from her sister States of the North; but they cannot expect us to remain passive much longer, or if they do they are wofully deceived. We warn them in all sincerity that the Wilmot Proviso is the Rubicon of our Republic; if they pass it, upon their heads be the consequences.

From the Cheraw (S. C.) Gazette.

A SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

A proposition has been made and seconded for a Southern Convention, to be held for the purpose of considering and advising as to the proper course to be pursued by the South in the peculiar and critical situation in which she is placed by the Abolition war that is waged against her institutions. To this proposition we can imagine no possible objection, but many and cogent reasons in its favor. The proposition to exclude the slaveholder from all territory that our Government may hereafter acquire, if acquiesced in, will at once accomplish the idol object of the Abolitionists—the destruction of the South. A crisis in our affairs is approaching which will require the exercise of all our wisdom, prudence, and firmness. All the guaranties of the Constitution, to which we have heretofore appealed as to the ark of our safety, have been set at naught and trampled in the dust by our implacable enemies, the Abolitionists. This crisis must be met; there is no alternative. Should there not, then, be a general consultation and interchange of opinion as to the most efficient mode of repelling the attacks of our assailants?

THE ADVANTAGE TO THE SOUTH.

A correspondent of the *Macon (Ala.) Republican,* to whose communication the editor of that paper attaches much importance, says:

Free territory, contiguous to the slave States in the South, populated by the Anglo-Saxon race, would not only be injurious, by affording a partial asylum for fugitive slaves, but would effectually hedge up and fence in and confine slavery to its present limits, leaving no possible chance of egress in all time to come. It is true that slavery is nominally prohibited in the territory by the laws of Mexico, but it is sparsely populated, and while it remains under the dominion of that Government will possess but few or no inducements for slaves to abscond from the contiguous States. Could it be obtained, and incorporated into the Union as a slave country, the acquisition would be highly important to the South, both in a political and pecuniary point of view. It would eventually give the South political ascendency in the Federal Government, and an outlet for slavery which would increase its extent and value to almost an incalculable degree. The North being aware of this, and being prompted by political considerations to prevent the accumulation of power by the South, and being opposed from principle to the further extension of slavery, are prepared and determined to resist by all the constitutional means within their power. No treaty with Mexico, embracing any acquisition of territory, according to the present aspect and position of the question, can pass the ordeal of the Senate. Why, then, is a war of conquest being prosecuted, when the conquests sought to be made threaten to disturb the peace and harmony of the Union?

SAFETY OF THE SOUTH.

From the same.

It is a truth, worthy to be repeated, that there is no safety for the South, but to reject and repudiate the idea of acquiring territory. It is risking too much for too little. The advantages sought to be gained are insignificant in comparison to those that may be lost. Should the dreaded collision between the North and South take place, and the threatened issue be made, the initiative will devolve upon the South. And what will it do? Will it dissolve the Union? Have we duly considered and estimated the value of the Union? Are we prepared to surrender the compromises, guarantees, and protection of the Constitution, and take our chance upon the broad sea of anarchy, and brave the appalling calamities that may ensue? The very institution we seek to extend is guarantied and protected alone by that Constitution we would overthrow. It is the only bar to Northern interference with slavery. By it, the North are compelled not only to protect the South against foreign interference, but to suppress domestic insurrection. So long as that instrument is regarded sacred, the "peculiar institution" of the South is safe from either foreign or domestic interference, and will remain unmolested under its present and legitimate jurisdiction. But if we should, from any cause, or by any means, divest ourselves of the security the Constitution affords, there will remain no well-founded hope for the future in relation to the institution of slavery. In the event of the dissolution of the Union, even provided it could be amicably consummated, it can hardly be supposed that the two Governments which would be created could or would long remain friendly in their mutual relations. The same cause which would have brought about the dissolution would still exist to disturb all good understanding between the two Governments. For instance: the slaves contiguous to the free States would have every inducement to abscond and take refuge among the people of the North, because there would no longer be a Constitution or laws prohibiting the Northern people from receiving and protecting them. That such would be the case, no one can for a moment doubt. Under such provocations, it would be morally impossible to preserve peace. War of the most relentless character would be the inevitable consequence, and slavery would hang like a millstone suspended to our necks, crippling our resources and paralyzing our energies. We could not successfully repel our enemies and at the same time control the slave population. Slavery would be as a magazine among us, to which our enemies would most assuredly apply the torch, and dreadful would be the explosion.

But suppose all the impending difficulties were for the time being smothered, and the territory acquired without restriction; it would have to be governed and provided for by the United States, whose duty and province are to make such laws and regulations as they may deem proper, among which there would certainly be a clause or provision prohibiting slavery. Thus the question will inevitably arise, and assume its hideous and portentous aspect. The contest will come, and if the North stands firm, as it promises to do, the South must be overpowered, and slavery will be prohibited from the acquired territory. What will the South do? Will it dissolve the Union? Suppose it do; the power of the North to prohibit slavery in the territory will not therefore be impaired, but, on the contrary, would be exercised with greater rigor. We would lose the protection and security we now enjoy, without gaining admission into the coveted territory. It would be making a bad matter worse. Look at it as we will, the acquisition of Mexican territory is attended with difficulties and danger. Could the territory be obtained without restriction in regard to slavery, it would confer important advantages upon the South; but it cannot be so obtained. If it come at all, it must come with the proviso; or, at any rate, in such a manner as to be subject to the proviso hereafter. Thus, it will bring evils with it of incalculable magnitude—evils that will infinitely counterbalance all the advantages that could possibly be derived under the most favorable circumstances.

From the Marion (Ala.) News.

THE DUTY OF THE SOUTH.

If the free States have resolved and determined that the slave States shall not enjoy equal rights and privileges with themselves in any new territory that may be hereafter acquired by the United States, we may as well understand it one time as another; nay, we would say, the sooner the better. When this question is acted on by Congress, if it be determined against the slaveholding States, it will not take a prophet to tell the immediate consequence of such rashness. Disunion, immediate, inevitable disunion, will be the consequence. Will the wild and reckless fanaticism of our Northern brethren bring this great, glorious, and happy Union to such an end? God forbid. The South has but one course to adopt; and that is, for her members in Congress, as one man, both Whig and Democrat, to say to the members from the free States, who may be disposed to press this question upon us, that we have not one inch to yield; that we are in the last ditch, and there intend to remain. We should meet the question at once with a manly and decisive determination. Supineness and apathy will not do. It will only render us weak and helpless; and any further concession or compromise will prove us recreant to our dearest rights and interests.

RETALIATORY LAWS—COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

From the Charleston Mercury.

It may be a question whether retaliatory laws should not be passed by the Legislatures of the slaveholding States against Pennsylvania, and every other State which legalizes the plundering of the South; to seek indemnity from Pennsylvania property under our jurisdiction for every slave stolen from us by her citizens or through her laws. If such an issue should be made, it would have a most salutary effect upon a people who are so sensitive in all that affects their interests, and it would perhaps restrain their plundering propensities.

On the subject of our relations with Brazil and Cuba, threatened to be disturbed by the same meddlesome spirit, a remedy might be found in a commercial agency in both countries. Their citizens should be enlightened upon the nature of our Confederation, and the relation which the various parts of it bear to each other. They should be made to understand that the mob violation of law and treaties are of no authority south of Mason and Dixon's line. That the States of the South are sovereign within their own borders upon the subject of slavery, and have common interests and sympathies with the people of Brazil and Cuba. These agents, if appointed, might exercise an important influence in commercial relations, in rendering more intimate the connection between the Southern ports of the United States and Cuba and Brazil. They might explain our localities, our productions, our wants. That we afford remunerating markets for coffee, sugar, cocoa, &c., and that New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, and Baltimore, are much nearer to the great West, than are Philadelphia, New York, or Boston. That their slaves and other property will in our harbors be secure from Abolitionists and other plunderers, and that most if not all of the staples of our country can be supplied in them on as favorable terms as in any others.

This subject of Southern commercial agencies at Havana and Rio Janeiro merits serious consideration at this time. We cast it upon the wave of discussion, with the hope that our State Executives will give it due consideration before the approaching meetings of our Southern Legislatures.

THE BUCHANAN MOVEMENT.

FAVORABLE IMPRESSIONS.

From the Washington Union.

Mr. Buchanan's patriotic and statesmanlike letter, advocating (as a basis of union and harmony in the ranks of the Democratic party throughout the country) the application of the Missouri Compromise to any new territory we may acquire from Mexico, appears to have made a very deep, and, almost universally, a very favorable impression wherever it has been read. The letter has been, we believe, uniformly well received by the more moderate Democratic journals of the South; and even the Charleston Mercury, extreme as it has been on this subject, has not failed to perceive and acknowledge the just and manly spirit of conciliation and compromise, looking to the good of all sections of the country, in which Mr. Buchanan has formed and expressed his views.

THE DESIGN UNFOLDING.

From the Charleston Evening News.

LETTER OF MR. BUCHANAN ON SLAVERY.—It will be perceived that Mr. B. is favorably inclined to the Missouri Compromise, and has, of course, placed himself in hostility to the Wilmot Proviso. The result of the elections in Pennsylvania will determine, apparently, the political complexion of the Democratic party in the Northern division of the Union, as relates to this slavery question. If the principles of the Missouri Compromise decide the character of that election, the final result may be the reunion of the Democratic party of the North and South, now threatened with dissolution, and the general nomination, by that party, of Mr. Buchanan, as their candidate for the Presidency.

PROSPECT BRIGHTENING.

From the Charleston Mercury.

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER.—In another column will be found a letter of Hon. James Buchanan, upon the subject of the Wilmot Proviso. Its appearance at this time is most opportune, as it cannot fail to exercise a healthful influence upon public opinion at the North. We have long been aware of his sentiments upon this subject, and we are pleased to see them so explicitly and forcibly stated to the public.

AN ADMINISTRATION MEASURE.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

You will remember that I alluded, in one of my letters, a little more than a week ago, to the probability of a Pennsylvania letter being written, on one of the great questions which seems to divide parties, and on whose decision may eventually depend the fate of the Union. That letter has since been written and published, and is every way worthy of its distinguished author, Mr. Buchanan. It contains, in a great measure, as I said at the time, the programme of the Administration for the next Congressional campaign, and the principle on which the Administration means to rally its friends, North and South, on a large platform, on which even the admirers of Mr. Calhoun will find room enough to stand. It is, in this respect, a great historical document, and will no doubt be read with deep interest throughout the country.

WILL ELEVATE HIM.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.

The letter of Mr. Buchanan breathes the sentiments of a pure patriot, and is calculated to raise its author still higher in the good opinion of his Democratic friends throughout the length and breadth of the whole Union. He boldly and unequivocally opposes the Wilmot Proviso, and goes for the Missouri Compromise. Thus he takes the constitutional side of the question, and is willing to risk his popularity on the broad platform of that instrument. In a word, Mr. Buchanan, like a man who loves union above all other worldly considerations, has expressed himself as every true patriot should; and although he has not spoken in a manner different from what might have been expected from a high-minded and honest statesman, yet he has spoken language which everybody knows does not accord with the feelings of a large portion of his *immediate* fellow-citizens. Most respectfully do we invite a careful perusal of Mr. Buchanan's letter.

REMEMBER HIM.

From the Athens (Ga.) Banner.

Oh, indeed it is refreshing to hear the lofty sentiments on the Wilmot Proviso, which it is our pleasure to introduce to our readers, from the lips of that illustrious statesman and distinguished *Democrat,* of Pennsylvania, the Hon. James Buchanan! Yes! people of Georgia! remember, before you go to the polls, that the *Secretary of State,* in the Cabinet of a *Democratic* President, and one whose influence for good is mighty in the powerful State of Pennsylvania, has come out *against the Wilmot Proviso,* and in favor of the settlement of the agitating question which has harassed us so much, on the Missouri and Texas Compromise basis. Oh! ye Whigs! Show the people such signs, and they will believe you! But ye have not one, and ye know it. We have not time or space for the entire letter of Mr. Buchanan. All that we are enabled for the present to do, is to give the "*gism*" of it, which is very good. The letter was written to the Democracy of "Old Berks," in Pennsylvania, to a gathering of whom he had been invited.

THE FIRST TO BE HONORED.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Flag.

The letter to which our Washington correspondent no doubt alludes we find published in the Pennsylvanian of the 20th ultimo. It was written to a Democratic assemblage in "Old Berks," the Democratic avalanche county of Pennsylvania, to which Mr. Buchanan was invited. We have long known that Mr. Buchanan was not one of those who would suffer himself to be carried away by the clamor of the Wilmot Proviso politicians against the compromises of the Constitution; and this letter confirms what was said by those who knew Mr. Buchanan's views, during the last session of Congress, that he would array himself and exert his influence in Pennsylvania against the wicked and treasonable doctrine embraced in the Wilmot Proviso. As Mr. Buchanan is the first of our Northern friends in office to take ground for the compromises of the Constitution, and against the Wilmot Proviso, so will the honor be greater, to which he can justly lay claim, when the Anti-Slavery storm which has been raised by huckstering politicians has passed away.

EMINENTLY WORTHY.

From the Lexington (Va.) Star.

We have read the following letter of this very distinguished statesman and son of Pennsylvania with the highest degree of satisfaction and pleasure. The views which it embodies are eminently worthy of their distinguished author, and reflect great credit upon his patriotism, his devotion to the Union, and his regard for the rights and interests of the Southern States. The letter is written in a cool and calm spirit, and displays all that ability which has so long distinguished Mr. Buchanan.

We ask for it a careful perusal, not doubting that all here, whether Whig or Democrat, will approve the sentiments of the letter, and will applaud their expression at this important period.

HAS HAD EXPERIENCE.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat.

Mr. Buchanan lived through the stormy question on the Missouri Compromise, and knows the magnitude of the subject. The views of one of so much experience are worthy of consideration. Neither section of the Union can have this matter all its own way. The folks North hold slavery a great sin, moral and political, and we do not expect they will change their opinions; but, if they will just give up the notion that Divine Providence has commissioned them to demolish all sin, and make other people do right according to their own notions, there will be a good deal gained. We do not think they will be held accountable hereafter for any legislation on the matter of slavery. They know so little about it, we could scarcely expect Justice to make them responsible for it. The Wilmot Proviso simply prohibits the existence of slavery in any territory hereafter acquired. The operation of this measure is in time to render slave labor unprofitable where it now exists, and thus to end it. The increase of the colored population in the slave States may, at some future day, destroy the value of the negro to the master; but whether all evil connected with that unfortunate race will then terminate, or be less than Abolitionists esteem it at present, is a grave question, which they had better consider, if they are resolved to take the responsibility.

WHEEL ABOUT AND TURN ABOUT.

From the York (Pa.) Republican.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Lancaster, held on the 23d November, 1819, in the Court House in that city, the following resolutions, reported by a committee consisting of JAMES HOPKINS, WILLIAM JENKINS, and JAMES BUCHANAN, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Representatives in Congress from this district be, and they are hereby, most earnestly requested, to use their utmost endeavors, as members of the National Legislature, to PREVENT THE EXISTENCE OF SLAVERY *in any of the Territories or States which may be erected by Congress.*

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the members of Congress who, at the last session, *sustained the cause of Justice, Humanity, and Patriotism, in opposing the introduction of Slavery into the State then endeavored to be formed out of the Missouri Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of Humanity.*

NOT PUBLISHED IN THE UNION.

At the Democratic Convention in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, assembled, some days ago in Lancaster city, the following resolution was introduced:

"*Resolved,* That the Democracy of Lancaster county have full and continued confidence in Hon. James Buchanan, 'the favorite son of Pennsylvania,' the talented and indefatigable Secretary of State, for his able administration of said Department."

One of Mr. Buchanan's oldest friends, Colonel Reah Frazer, rose up immediately after its being read, and, in language not at all courteous to Mr. Buchanan, declared his opposition to it. Great was the astonishment of some of the Secretary's peculiar friends, and their anger was strong and frothy; but it availed nothing, for the resolution was *postponed;* and Mr. Buchanan stands condemned by the very men who not long since lauded him as worthy of being the Chief of the Nation.

So says the *Philadelphia Chronicle.*

A DEMOCRAT WAVERING ON ACCOUNT OF WHIG DEFECTION.

From the Northern Democrat, (Montrose, Pa.)—Democratic.

There can be little doubt that there is at this moment, and has been for some time, on the part of Northern Whigs, a playing into the hands of the Southern Whigs on this very question; and already is it understood that the leading Whig presses of the North—the Boston Atlas, the Albany Journal, North American, and others—are acting in conjunction with the leading Whig papers of the South, in repudiating the Proviso, and, in the language of the Boston Emancipator, a leading Anti-Slavery paper, "preparing the public mind for the GREAT WHIG SWINDLE OF 1848."

The Democracy of the North have ever been divided, in some respects, on this question, particularly in reference to the expediency of the Proviso; and if that portion adhering to it, which we believe to be the majority, shall insist upon a candidate for the Presidency embracing their views, it may easily be seen what the prospects of the Whigs are for their "great swindle of 1848," as it is a fact, "fixed," undoubted, and unalterable, that no man favoring the Wilmot Proviso can receive the vote of any party at the South for the Presidency at the next Presidential election. In this view, the sentiments of Mr. Buchanan, as expressed in his letter to the Democracy of "Old Berks," may be deemed worthy the gravest consideration of every Democrat, even though he may differ with him on the main question raised by the terms of the Proviso.

REMINISCENCE OF OREGON DISMEMBERMENT.

From the Cincinnati Morning Signal—(Democratic.)

The late effort to force, by party and official appliance, the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, is felt to be a surrender of principle, similar to that which has already made Mr. Buchanan sufficiently notorious with all who opposed the dismemberment of Oregon. So far, not a Convention in Ohio has sustained this edict from the feeble councils of Mr. Polk. An editor or two, who could not do otherwise than succumb to the Executive magnetism, have hinted their approval, but so vaguely and gingerly as to be of no account with a frank and impulsive community, like that of Ohio, which not only *feels right* on this subject, but will be very apt to act accordingly.

SURPRISED.

From the Onondaga (N. Y.) Standard—(Democratic.)

We are somewhat surprised to see a Northern statesman of the good sense of Mr. Buchanan take the ground he sees fit to occupy in this document; to declare the Wilmot Proviso to be a measure infringing upon the reserved rights of the States, and contrary to the spirit of the national compact.

Mr. B. says the climate, soil, and position of California are not adapted to slave labor, and that it is "morally impossible" to establish slavery there. If so, this fact destroys any objection to its prohibition by law.

A PITHY ANNOUNCEMENT.

From the Niagara (Lockport, N. Y.) Cataract—(Democratic.)

The Hon. James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, a citizen of the free and freedom-loving State of Pennsylvania, has found it necessary to lend his name and his influence to promote the ends of Southern politicians in the extension of the peculiar institution of the South over the free territory of Mexico. He, simultaneously with the squad of other Northern political gamesters, who have recently changed front on this question, has come out against the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, in a letter to the Democracy of Berks county, Pennsylvania, at a recent celebration of their harvest home at Reading.

FAR FROM SATISFACTORY.

From the Jefferson (N. Y.) Democrat—(Democratic.)

Our readers will find it in another column. Let each one examine its reasoning for himself; it is far from being satisfactory to us.

Though the time is passed when the Secretary of State was considered the legitimate successor of the President, yet he remains the first subordinate officer of the Government; and his views on subjects of national importance will of course be regarded with great interest; independent, however, of the opinions of the public officer, those of the man of the abilities of Mr. Buchanan, and of his standing, merit and must receive more than a passing notice.

Excepting the time-serving politicians, it is not too much to say that nineteen-twentieths of the people of the North are determined to sustain the principle involved in the Wilmot Proviso.

THE CONTRAST.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Silas Wright, dated Canton, April 15, 1846. From the Evening Post.

I wish to say to you, that when it can be properly avoided, I prefer not to have my personal opinions upon any public question made the subject of discussion in the public papers. It is impossible to separate such discussions, in the public mind, from an impression either that the individual himself wishes his opinions promulgated, or that his friends promulgate them because they think they will influence others; while, if there is a dispute about what opinions are really entertained, the implication to many minds is, that contradictory opinions have been expressed. I know it is not in this case my friends who are promulgating my opinions, but that they are trying to correct erroneous opinions imputed to me. My only object, therefore, in this remark, is to request that the whole subject may be disposed of, so far as practicable, without a protracted discussion.

It may be closed before you get this; but if not, then I suggest that it be stated, in a very summary way, that I am opposed in principle to the conquest or purchase of territory, now free, for the purpose of incorporating slavery upon it; that I think it an appropriate time to declare that principle, when an appropriation is asked to purchase the territory; and that such a declaration, made at such a time, is not in opposition to the Administration, unless it be avowed that the Administration wishes to acquire the territory for the extension of slavery; in which case, I would think the Administration wrong and the declaration right.

If the question had been propounded to me, at any period of my public life—"Shall the arms of the Union be employed to conquer, or the money of the Union be used to purchase territory, now constitutionally free, for the purpose of planting slavery upon it?"—I should have answered, No. And this answer to this question, is the Wilmot proviso, as I understand it. I am surprised that any one should suppose me capable of entertaining any other opinion, or giving any other answer, as to such a proposition. * *

I am surprised at the Globe articles, as with the exception of such remarks as I have just repeated, as to Mr. King's being the mover of the Proviso, I can have said nothing from which any man could infer any disapprobation, on my part, of Mr. King's course. And I trust those remarks cannot properly be denominated a disapprobation of his act, much less of his proposition.

THE ANTICIPATIONS AND PURPOSES OF A WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

From the Chicago Democrat—(Wentworth's paper.)

No calamity so great, save the complete overthrow of its principles, could have overtaken the Democratic party, as the death of this great man. Next to Thomas Jefferson, no civilian had so strong a hold upon the affections of the American people. Like Mr. Jefferson, he had his strong political opponents, and was himself a strong party man. Like Mr. Jefferson, he was a strong opponent to the extension of slavery, and he stood at the head of that great party which was rallying around Mr. Jefferson's ordinance of 1787, as proper to be attached to any bill purchasing or organizing new territory. He was freedom's champion; and, as such, it was very nearly settled that he should be the Democratic candidate for President in 1848.

In one respect, he died at the wrong time. He died the strongest man in New York, and yet a defeated candidate for Governor. Party lines were strictly drawn, and the contest a very animated one. But there were Benedict Arnolds in the Northern Democracy. Northern men with Southern principles—the Anti-Wilmot-Proviso men joined with the Anti-Renters and Whigs to defeat him. He fell a martyr to liberty, and died just as he was to rise again to the highest station in our Republic. Upon whom his mantle is to fall, as the leader of the Wilmot or Jefferson Proviso party in the North, the Ruler of the Universe alone can tell. Although our great Captain has fallen, we speak for one, and declare that we shall never cease the battle until the same protection is extended to free labor in States and Territories now free, that there is to slave labor in its States and Territories.

LIBERTY MOVEMENTS.

We have already briefly noticed the Liberty State Convention in Massachusetts. It was one of the largest ever held in that State. The nominations and delegates to the National Convention have been published in the Era. The resolutions adopted were sensible and spirited. We select a few:

"*Resolved,* That in the acquisition of new territory, or in the erection of States in that now belonging to the United States, it ought to be established, as a fundamental law thereof, that slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall never be permitted therein.

"*Resolved,* That Congress ought to prohibit the courts of the United States from taking cognizance of any contract founded on a recognition of human beings as property—thus abolishing, so far as such prohibition will do it, the inter-State slave trade.

"*Resolved,* That the Liberty party, relying upon the soundness of its principles, and confident of ultimate, though it may be distant, success, will steadily and patiently persevere in its course, and welcome to its ranks all, of whatever name, who are resolved to make "Liberty first and paramount."

"*Resolved,* That, as it is more than twenty years since any son of New England has been nominated for the Presidency by any National Convention, we take the liberty, with all respect, to suggest this fact to the Buffalo Convention, and to ask that the candidates who may be presented by New England be favorably regarded in making their selection.

"*Resolved,* That, as the friends of Liberty, we highly honor the name of John P. Hale, a son of New Hampshire, and a grandson of Massachusetts, for the boldness and integrity with which he threw himself into the cause, by opposing the annexation of Texas—for the fidelity and success with which he has led Freedom's host in his own State—for his eloquent efforts to open the eyes of the people to the evils of slavery, and the duty of resisting the slave power by *independent* political action; and that we recognise the identity of his principles and position with our own.

"*Resolved,* That the eagerness of the Whigs in some parts of the country to abandon the Wilmot Proviso, with the delusive hope of pledging the party to the cry of *no more territory,* which the Whig party never will dare to make its issue before the country, and the probable burial of all resolute support of that Proviso in the Democratic party in the grave of Silas Wright, is a warning to the people of the North, against committing the opposition to slavery to the fate of a man, instead of the organization of a party, and a proof that there is no Anti-Slavery position, on which men or masses can stand firm, but that of the Liberty party.

"*Resolved,* That the recent sale of two women at Washington, under the laws of the United States, is an outrage for which both the old parties ought to be held fully responsible, inasmuch as neither of them, when in power, ever made one earnest effort to abolish such an infamous statute—that no disapproval, by individuals or newspapers at home, can exonerate them from this blame, while they vote for the men who do nothing—and that this flagrant occurrence calls for a united and determined effort to compel the Government of the United States to follow the example of the Bey of Tunis, who abolished the traffic in human beings, 'for the glory of mankind, and to distinguish them from the brute creation.'"

CONVENTION IN HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO.

The Liberty men of Hamilton county, Ohio, at their Convention in Cheviot, on the 4th instant, elected the following delegates to the Buffalo Convention: S. Lewis, S. P. Chase, S. Matthews, W. Birney, J. Jolliffe, E. M. Gregory, J. Pullan, W. Whipple, T. Foreman. The delegates were authorized to fill vacancies in their numbers.

We always look to the Liberty men in Cincinnati for a clear, precise expression of views in regard to the policy and principles of the Liberty party. The following resolutions are characteristic:

"*Resolved,* That slavery, as it exists in several of the States of this Union, is a State institution, deriving no sanction or just support from the Federal Constitution.

"*Resolved,* That, being naturally weak, opposed as it is to the laws of God and the principles of human nature, it has been aggressive in its policy, in seeking extraneous support, until it has been enabled, through the cunning of those interested in its continuance and the criminal indifference of the people of the free States, to subject the General Government to its control, and employ its powers in its own support and extension.

"*Resolved,* That the Federal Constitution was ordained to "secure the blessings of liberty," and that within the scope of its jurisdiction slavery cannot lawfully exist; that, therefore, all slavery in National Territories is unconstitutional, and should be so declared, and prohibited by Congress under adequate penalties.

"*Resolved,* That this is the true basis and principle of the Wilmot Proviso, which we cordially approve, with the exception of that clause which provides for the recapture of fugitive slaves—a clause which experience has shown to be destructive of good neighborhood and dangerous to liberty.

"*Resolved,* That the political power which has based itself upon the institution of slavery, for its perpetuation and its own aggrandizement, appropriately termed the slave power, is the controlling element of the two old parties in the country, and renders them unworthy the confidence of every true lover of constitutional liberty.

"*Resolved,* That amongst other evils, brought upon the country by this selfish and ambitious power, is the present unhappy war with Mexi[co,] for which the Whigs and Democrats in Congre[ss] who voted to declare and sanction it, are equal[ly] responsible, and which ought to be terminated [in] the most expeditious manner possible.

"*Resolved,* That we are equally opposed to t[he] acquisition of territory by conquest and to t[he] abandonment of all efforts to extend the limits [of] our Republic. We hail with pleasure the we[st]ward march of empire, but desire and are dete[r]mined, so far as our votes and influence can eff[ect] anything, that its march shall be accompanied [by] Freedom and Peace.

"*Resolved,* That it is the right and the duty [of] the free laborers of this country, whether Nor[th] or South, to insist that all territory hereafter [to] be acquired shall be open to the immigration [of] freemen, who expect to live and acquire comp[e]tency by honest labor, but who cannot and w[ill] not endure the degrading presence and contact [of] slaves, or the haughty insolence of aristocra[tic] slaveholders, and must therefore be exclud[ed] from all territory in which slavery shall be [al]lowed.

"*Resolved,* That we demand a complete divor[ce] of the General Government, in all its depa[rt]ments—Legislative, Judicial, and Executive[—] from all connection with slavery, and require [of] them a strict exercise of all their constitution[al] functions in support of the principles of liber[ty] and equality, declared in the Covenant of 17[..] the Declaration of 1776, the Ordinance of 17[..] and other similar documents promulgated by t[he] fathers of the Republic.

"*Resolved,* That, to effect this, it is necessary t[hat] the Government should be administered and t[he] Constitution expounded by Republicans in f[act] as well as in theory; and that, consequently, [we] can never vote for a supporter of slavery for p[o]litical office.

"*Resolved,* That we earnestly recommend to t[he] National Liberty Convention which is to asse[m]ble at Buffalo in October, to postpone nominatio[ns] for the Presidency and Vice Presidency till M[ay] or June, 1848; and we hereby instruct our de[le]gates to use all honorable efforts to effect su[ch] postponement."

CONVENTION IN LOGAN COUNTY, OHIO.

A Liberty Convention was held near Zan[es]field, Logan county, Ohio, on the 20th of Augu[st,] James Currie in the chair. A State ticket w[as] put in nomination; and a resolution, highly co[m]plimentary to the excellent editor of the Cinc[in]nati Herald, was passed. We intended to publi[sh] it, but in selecting some of the resolutions for [in]sertion, that was accidentally lost.

The Convention resolved—

"1. That the so-called Whig and Democra[tic] parties (notwithstanding their sectional anti-s[la]very pretensions) are utterly unworthy the co[n]fidence or support of Liberty men, unless they [in] their State and National Conventions public[ly] avow and fearlessly adopt Liberty principles.

"2. That it would be a violation of the prin[ci]ples of any *true* Liberty man to support any par[ty] which claim that banks, tariffs, or any questio[n] of mere policy, are paramount to *human rights a[nd] human liberty.*"

TREES.—*Commercial Garden and Nursery of Pars[ons] & Co., Flushing, near New York.*—This establishme[nt] now covers an area of more than seventy acres, and the p[ro]prietors are enabled to furnish, on the most reasonal[ble] terms, every desirable variety of Fruit and Ornamen[tal] Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, &c. During the past ye[ar] their collection has been enriched by many novelties fr[om] Europe, which will be found worthy the attention of a[ma]teurs. Dealers will be supplied on liberal terms. Catalog[ues] furnished gratis, on application *by mail* to the proprietors [or] *personally* at 10 Pine street, New York. Sept. 16.—

AGENCY for the prosecution of all kinds of Claims [be]fore Congress, Pensions, Bounty Lands, Balances of [..] due Officers and Soldiers, Damages, &c., and before Congr[ess] and the different Departments of Government.
Sept. 2. S. A. PEUGH, Washington, D. C.

IMPROVED LARD OIL.—No. 1 Lard Oil, for Lamps; [No.] 2, for Woollens and Machinery—in good shipping or[der.] The following letter speaks of its quality:
"I have made full trial of the No. 2 Lard Oil, which I p[ur]chased of thee, and am happy to state that I can speak d[ec]idedly in its praise. I have used it on wool of different gra[des] from the common or native to the full-blood merino, in [the] process of manufacturing cloth, and find it a better articl[e] No. 2 than I have at any time heretofore used. I have [..] found it equally excellent in lamps for shop lights."
For sale by
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
June 24. No. 33 Water street, Cincinnati, Ohi[o.]

JOHN G. WILMOT, *Paper Hanger and Upholsterer,* 96 Baltimore street, near Holliday street, is prepare[d to] do all kinds of Paper Hanging and Upholstering, at the sho[rt]est notice. Superior Venitian Blinds made to order; a[lso] Husk, Moss, and Hair Mattresses. Country merchants s[up]plied on very reasonable terms. April 2[..]

THE *Proprietors of the Gay street Chair Ware Roo[ms]* would inform their friends and the public generally, t[hat] they have now on hand a very splendid assortment of Fa[ncy] and other Chairs, comprising mahogany, maple, walnut, a[nd] a variety of imitation wood colors. They would request p[er]sons disposed to purchase to give them a call, as their ass[ort]ment is not surpassed, if equalled, by any establishment [in] the city. They would also inform shipping merchants, t[hat] they have also on hand Shipping Chairs of all kinds; a[lso] Bronze, Split Cane, Cane Seats, Tops, Chair Stuff, &c.; [all of] which they are willing to sell on most accommodating ter[ms.]
Baltimore, April 22. A. & J. B. MATHIOT

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN, (late Solicitor of [the] General Land Office,) *Attorney and Counsellor at L[aw,]* Washington, D. C., practices in the Supreme Court of [the] United States, and in the courts of Maryland, Virginia, a[nd] the District of Columbia; and acts as Agent for persons h[av]ing business with Congress, the War, Treasury, Navy, a[nd] General Post Office Departments, the General Land Off[ice,] Pension Office, Office of Indian Affairs, Patent Office, &c.
Feb. 11.—4t

WINONA AND THE FANATIC.—These interest[ing] and thrilling tales, by a citizen of the South, illust[ra]tive of the influence of slavery on Southern society, can [be] procured of James Alcorn, at the Liberty Rooms, No. [..] North Fifth street, Philadelphia; of Edward Harwood, C[in]cinnati; and at the Anti-Slavery Depositories in Bost[on,] New York, Albany, and Utica. Winona, 12 1-2 cents; Fanatic, 10 cents. Liberal discounts to wholesale buyers.
April 29.—tf

STANLEY MATTHEWS, *Attorney and Counsellor [at] Law,* Cincinnati. Office on Main street, below Colum[bia,] over the office of the Washington Insurance Co. Jan. [..]

GREAT BED AND MATTRESS DEPOT, 35 *South C[al]vert street.*—On hand, and made to order, every kin[d,] size and shape of Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows, in [any] quantity, and of such quality as has won for the subscriber [the] justly merited name of keeping the best, sweetest, and che[ap]est feather beds in all Baltimore. Also on hand, and m[ade] to order, all sizes of Hair, Moss, Husk, Wool, Cotton, a[nd] Straw Mattresses and Palliasses. In store, a large assortm[ent] of newest patterns Paper Hangings, suitable for parlors, ha[lls,] dining rooms, chambers, &c. Paper Hanging done at a [mo]ment's notice. Upholstering done in all its branches.
N. B. Prices low, terms cash, and one price asked.
April 29.—tf W. P. SPENCER

A LOT OF GUNS, *the largest and best selected in [the] market.*—Among them are a large number of Chance[&] Son's make, so celebrated for strong and correct shooti[ng.] They can be stripped and examined, and, after a fair tr[ial,] should they not prove to be as represented, they can be [ex]changed. A great variety of everything appertaining to [the] business. Blunt & Sims's celebrated *six-shooters,* at redu[ced] prices, together with a large assortment of Pistols, of vari[ous] patterns. Rifles made to order at the shortest notice, [and] sold low for cash.
JAS. H. MERRILL, *Practical Gun Maker,*
April 29.—tf 65 *South street, one door north of Prat[t.]*

WILLIAM BIRNEY, Cincinnati, Ohio, *Attorney at L[aw] and Commissioner to take Depositions and Ackn[ow]ledgments of Deeds for the States of Vermont and Conne[cti]cut,* offers his services for the collection of claims in the F[ed]eral and State courts of Ohio, and in the courts of Hamil[ton] county. Office on Eighth street, two doors west of Main, [op]posite the Methodist Book concern. Jan. 7

GREAT *Reduction in the Price of Dentistry.*—DR. LEA[..] Surgeon Dentist, South Calvert street, Baltimore, c[on]tinues to perform all operations pertaining to Surgica[l &] Mechanical Dentistry, in a style that cannot be surpassed [for] ease of operation, beauty of workmanship, or durability. [..] best Porcelain Teeth, on Gold, Platinum, Silver, or Pivot, [in]serted at from $1.50 to $3 each. Whole sets of the best Te[eth] with springs and artificial gums, inserted so as to be use[d] in masticating food, and worn without the least inconv[en]ience. Persons having lost their upper set of teeth may h[ave] them supplied by a set on the suction plate or by the atm[os]pheric principle, that will answer all the purposes of natu[ral] teeth. Decayed teeth filled with gold, so as to preserve th[em] for life. Persons troubled with artificial teeth, imprope[rly] set, may have them remodelled so as to be worn with per[fect] ease. Dr. L., having his rooms furnished with gas, is enab[led] to perform any Dental operation in the evening as well as [by] daylight. Extracting teeth or broken fangs without injur[y to] the jaw or much pain, 25 cents. Call and see before engag[ing] elsewhere. April 29.—

TO THE LADIES.—THOMAS H. STANFORD, southe[ast] *corner of Saratoga and Green streets, Baltimore,* ke[eps] constantly on hand, and makes to order, the most fashiona[ble] Ladies, Misses, and Children's Shoes, of every descrip[tion] and material, and of the best quality, at the following [..] charges, reduced from his former prices. He sells noth[ing] but his own make; consequently, he is prepared to war[rant] what he sells to be good.
Thick Soles.—Gaiters, $2 to $2 25; Half Gaiters, $1.5[..] $1.75; F. Boots, $1.25; Jefferson's and Ties, $1.12 1 2.
Thin Soles.—Tip and Ties, 70 cents to $1, White Sa[tin] $1.37; Black Satin, $1.25; Clash, $1.
Misses and Children's in proportion. Satin Shoes made [for] $1, when the ladies furnish the satin. April 2[..]

WINDOW SHADES.—GEORGE FAYAUX has remo[ved] his Painting Rooms to the southeast corner of Sou[th] and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will continue [to] receive orders for painting the fashionable *Transpar[ent] Window Shades,* which have had so much preference to [any] other Blind since their introduction into this country fr[om] Europe. In addition to the Window Shades, he will [..] continue the Decoration of Stores and Halls. Signs letter[ed,] Banners and Flags for Military and Fire Companies, &c. [..] respectfully solicits a share of patronage from those who [may] be desirous of obtaining any article in his line. We hav[e a] stock of Window Shades, of the latest style, from $1 to [..] per pair. April 2[..]

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., *Attorney and Counse[llor] at Law,* Columbus, Ohio. Office up stairs in He[n]court's Building, between American Hotel and Neil Hous[e.] Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, pu[nc]tually attended to. Jan. 2[..]

SPENCER & NORTH, *Attorneys and Counsellors [at] Law,* Syracuse, New York.
Office, Standard Buildings. ISRAEL S. SPENCE[R,]
Jan. 28.—tf JOHN W. NORTH.

J. HALL, *Designer and Engraver,* No. 8 *Eutaw st[reet,] opposite the Eutaw House, Baltimore.*—Drawing[s of] Buildings, Machinery, Specifications for the Patent Of[fice,] &c. Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and C[op]perplate Engraving, executed at the shortest notice. [Pat]terns for Castings made. Brands and Stencils cut to or[der.] *Drawing School.*—Instruction given in the art of Dr[aw]ing. April 2[..]

DR. JOHN ROSE, *Botanic Physician, and Practitio[ner] of Electro-Magnetism,* may be found at his office, [..] West Pratt street, Baltimore, until 9 A. M., and between [..] and 2 and after 5 P. M., unless professionally engaged.
April 22.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, *Draper and Tailor, Fayette [st.] first door east of Howard street, Baltimore,* respectfu[lly] informs his friends and the public that he has on hand a [se]lect assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, whi[ch] he will make up to order in a superior manner, and on t[he] most reasonable terms. Making and trimming done in t[he] best style for those who prefer finding their own cloth. [All] work done at this establishment warranted to give satisf[ac]tion. April 22—1y

DR. H. STARR'S Office, Liberty street, second door no[rth] of Fayette street, west side, Baltimore. April 29